FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 JUNE 1983

take 1 of 2 -- 20 June Middle East and South Asia Review

PLO Affairs

Crisis in Fatah — The Fatah Central Committee met in Damascus on 19 June following an earlier announcement by a PLO spokesman that the planned Fatah Revolutionary Council meeting in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, was postponed indefinitely because of clashes between Fatah loyalists and dissidents in the Al-Biqa' valley, according to reports by Radio Monte Carlo. The PLO spokesman accused Libya and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command of aiding the dissidents in the fighting during which 3 people were killed and 10 were wounded. PLO executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat called on Libyans to reject Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's "dirty role" in provoking the clashes, the radio noted. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio said the Fatah loyalists had repulsed an attack on the headquarters office of the September Martyrs Battalion and regained control over a Palestinian Red Crescent clinic temporarily occupied by their opponents.

In another development, PLO Assistant Deputy Military Commander Colonel 'Izz ad-Din ash-Sharif was seriously wounded in an assassination attempt while inspecting a Fatah camp near Damascus, KUNA reported on 19 June. A spokesman for the Fatah dissidents claimed that Ash-Sharif had failed in an attempt to recapture the camp after its fighters announced their support for the "revolutionary movement" in Fatah, Tripoli radio reported.

Meanwhile, a PLO source cited by Algiers Voice of Palestine radio announced that Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf will again visit the Soviet Union starting 20 June.

WAFA in Tripoli — The PLO has begun publishing WAFA press releases and the paper *Filistin Ath-Thawrah* in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli, where PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat recently established his new head office, Radio Monte Carlo noted.

Syria-Lebanon

Syria is planning to establish a national Lebanese group to administer northern Lebanon headed by a command council comprising the Lebanese leaders Sulayman Franjiyah, Rashid Karami and Walid Junblatt, Voice of Lebanon radio reported on 17 June citing news agency reports. While the radio accused the "various foreign forces present in Tripoli" of causing the 16 June massacre of civilians in the city, Syrian sources blamed Israeli agents for perpetrating the deed, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

In another development, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received a message on the regional situation from Saudi King Fahd, Damascus radio reported on 19 June. Earlier, the Kuwait paper *Arab Times* called on Arab countries to persuade Syria to withdraw from Lebanon.

Israel

Israel will soon adopt measures leading to the redeployment of its forces in Lebanon, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir was quoted as saying by Jerusalem radio on 20 June. Preparations are already underway, Shamir said, and while the United States is "not enthusiastic" about a change in deployment it is not opposed to it either. Earlier, reporting on Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche's consultations with senior U.S. officials on the possibility of a partial IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, the radio said the issue of unilateral withdrawal is "no longer taboo." Although the date and extent of a redeployment has not yet been finalized, a mechanism for U.S.-Israeli-Lebanese consultations on the subject is beginning to emerge, the radio added.

Maghreb Affairs

Libyan Leader on Saudi AWACS — Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is "fully convinced" that the presence of AWACS aircraft in Saudi Arabia serves Arab and Islamic interests, Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan said in a Libyan television interview reported by Tripoli radio on 19 June.

Polisario on Ending War — The SDAR expressed its "willingness" to work toward ending the "war between brothers" which is "painful" for both the Saharan and Moroccan peoples and threatens the stability and security of the region, according to an SDAR Ministry of Information statement quoted by Algiers radio on 17 June.

Take 2 of 2 -- 20 June Middle East and South Asia Review

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian forces suffered more than 300 soldiers killed and large quantities of arms and equipment captured following a "lightning attack" by Iraqi units in the Maysan sector on 17 June, according to an Iraqi military communique carried by INA. Two Iranian counteroffensives following the attack resulted in a "fierce battle" with hand-to-hand combat, the communique said, but the Iraqi forces accomplished their objectives and forced the enemy to flee. A communique broadcast by Tehran radio said Iranian forces "crushed as powerfully as possible" the attacking Iraqi units, inflicting "considerable" losses and causing them to retreat. Meanwhile, as the 1,000th

day of the conflict approached, the Iranian Revolution Guards Corps Headquarters issued another appeal for volunteers to serve on the battlefields, Tehran radio reported.

Iran

Velayati Interview — The issue of the Tudeh Party should be separated from relations with the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said in an interview published in the 18 June issue of the daily *Keyhan*, IRNA reported. Noting that the arrest of Tudeh Party leaders was "purely" an internal matter, Velayati said Iran and the USSR as neighboring countries could live with each other in good neighborliness and even expand their relations as long as there is respect for each other and as long as they do not interfere in one another's internal affairs. Responding to a question concerning the continued presence of Iranian forces in Lebanon, he said they will remain there as long as they are needed and the Syrian Government continues to permit them to stay.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message — Libyan leader Col Al-Qadhdhafi sent a message to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, according to JANA, "imploring" him to personally intervene in those Iranian "internal events" which appear to be striking one blow after another against the "progressive forces" to the delight of imperialism.

Kordestan Operations — Security forces operating against insurgents in Kordestan succeeded in creating a 35 km-wide "operational axis" in the Mahabad-Bukan-Sar Dasht area — bringing under their control all the axes leading to Mahabad, Tehran radio reported on 19 June.

Afghan Refugees — Iran informed the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that some 400,000 Afghan refugees arrived there recently, according to AFP. Iran said last year 1.5 million refugees had entered from war-torn Afghanistan and asked the high commissioner to help provide temporary shelter for them.

Afghanistan

Geneva Talks — The UN-sponsored indirect talks on Afghanistan in Geneva are moving in the right direction and are "steadily" making progress on substantive issues, Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said, according to Karachi radio on 18 June. However, Yaqub Khan added, the settlement stage is still not in sight. The UN intermediary at the talks, Diego Cordovez, also affirmed that progress is being made. Earlier, an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement said the talks in Geneva were "invalid" because they recognized the regime imposed on Afghanistan, IRNA reported. Iran called for the unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops, the return of Afghan refugees, and respect for the sovereignty and self-determination of the Afghan people as the basis for a solution to the problem.

Military situation — Afghan insurgents claimed to have taken control of part of Qonduz Province near the Soviet border and killed over 40 Soviet-DRA soldiers in Baghlan Province, Karachi radio reported on 19 June.

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Fatah Dissident Clashes Erupt in Al-Biqa'

Tripoli Meeting Cancelled

NC191133 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beirut, June 19 (AFP) — Leaders of Fatah, the main grouping within the Palestine Liberation Organisation, cancelled a meeting in Tripoli in northern Lebanon today after fresh clashes broke out between Fatah dissidents, and an explosion claimed lives in a Palestinian refugee camp. PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman said the meeting had been postponed mainly because of the fighting.

The meeting was due to take place in one of the two Palestinian refugee camps outside the town with 16,000 and 8,000 inhabitants loyal to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, who called the session in a bid to solve the differences between opposing Fatah factions.

Three people were killed and many wounded in four hours of fighting yesterday between rival groups on the Al-Biqa' plain in central Lebanon, the second clashes in two weeks.

3 Killed, 10 Wounded

NC191250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The emergency meeting of the Fatah revolutionary council was not held in the Al-Baddawi camp in Tripoli this morning despite the fact that Yasir 'Arafat and some Fatah leaders arrived there to attend the meeting.

It has been reported that the Fatah movement has recovered the two hospitals in the Al-Biqa' which were captured by the dissident wing led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. Here are the details of what has taken place in Tripoli and Al-Biqa' on the Palestinian level:

The official Fatah spokesman in the Al-Baddawi camp has stated that today's scheduled meetings of the revolutionary council and Fatah central committee have been postponed sine die. According to the official spokesman, Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman, the postponement came as a result of the armed clashes which took place in Al-Biqa' yesterday, Saturday. Palestinian sources close to Yasir 'Arafat said in Damascus last night that the Fatah revolutionary council will meet in Tripoli today, Sunday. A similar Fatah council meeting was postponed on 27 May.

The correspondent of the National Information Agency in Shtawrah has reported that the situation in the Jalala-Ta'nayil-Shtawrah area remains cautious despite the fact that the clashes stopped last night. The clashes resulted in the death of 3 persons and the wounding of 10 others, including a Lebanese civilian. A meeting will be held in Al-Biqa' today between the political parties which sympathize with the Palestinian resistance and leaders of the Palestinian organizations to translate into deeds the following 3-point draft agreement:

1. The rejection of the recourse to fighting between the two Fatah wings.

2. The formation of a delegation to contact the two sides in order to put an end to the clashes and to the state of alert.

3. Keeping the joint meeting to an open session to follow up the developments.

According to the latest reports we received from our correspondent in Al-Biqa', Fatah took control of the Palestinian Ta'lbaya and Ta'nayil hospitals at the end of yesterday's clashes. The Fatah dissident wing led by Abu Musa had earlier captured these two hospitals. The reports say that Abu Musa's group has retreated to its positions in the Al-Masna' area.

Dissident Attack Reportedly Fails

NC171924 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, June 17 (AFP) — Supporters of dissident Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officer Abu Musa failed in an attack on a Palestinian battalion position and a clinic in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley, sources close to the PLO leadership said here today. Abu Musa was one of the leaders of the group which late last month came out in open opposition to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

PLO sources said that some 15 members of the group attacked a battalion of Palestinian fighters belonging to the mainstream Fatah group which backs Mr 'Arafat. After the attempt to take the position failed, the dissidents occupied a Fatah clinic at Barr Ilias, eight kms (five miles) south of the major Al-Biqa' valley town of Zahlah. Three hours later, Fatah members supporting Mr 'Arafat took back the clinic and arrested the mutineers, the sources said.

In Damascus, a spokesman for the dissidents refused to confirm or deny the alleged attack. The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, said "suspicious elements" had carried out the attack during the night.

The latest incident comes as sources close to Mr 'Arafat confirmed that a Fatah Central Committee meeting will take place soon, somewhere in Lebanon, to settle differences within the organisation.

Libyan Soldiers, Tanks Involved

JN191238 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Differences within the Fatah movement are getting more serious. Yesterday evening, clashes resumed in Al-Biqa' during which heavy weapons were used, causing the death of three people and wounding 10 others. Groups from Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC and Libyan soldiers supported the opposition forces within Fatah in these clashes which erupted when it was announced yesterday that the Fatah Revolutionary Council will meet in Tripoli, northern Lebanon today to discuss the differences within Fatah.

A Palestinian military spokesman stated today that the Palestinian revolution forces yesterday were surprised by the appearance of several Libyan tanks with the groups of Ahmad Jibril's forces who were approaching on the international road at the Bayt Hanun crossroad and in the Ta'nayil area in Al-Biqa'. These tanks opened fire on the Palestinian positions, including the positions of the September [Martyr's] Battalion, killing and wounding military personnel and civilians. These groups erected barriers on this main road and closed it, confiscated several cars belonging to the Palestinian resistance and their occupants, including three officers of the PLA and other cadres.

The Palestinian spokesman condemned these practices which have created a very grave situation at this fateful stage of the confrontation with the Zionist enemy which is pursuing its reinforcements and overt military preparations against the PLO and Syria.

PFLP-GC Reportedly Sent Tanks to Al-Biqa'

NC190533 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The clashes between the two wings of the Fatah movement ended in Al-Biqa' last night. Reports indicate that Yasir 'Arafat will chair an emergency meeting of the Palestinian Revolution Council in Tripoli today.

A Palestinian source in Damascus who is very close to 'Arafat has accused the PFLP-GC of moving a number of tanks to Al-Biqa' yesterday and of having set up a number of barriers, particularly in Shtawrah where the clashes between the two wings of the Fatah movement took place. Contacts have been held with the PFLP-GC to have these barriers removed, according to the same source. The source has not specified whether the organization, which is led by Ahmad Jibril, has responded to the request.

More on PFLP-GC Clashes

LD192014 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Clashes took place between the PFLP-GC and Abu 'Ammar's group at noon today. This was after a trap was set up by Abu 'Ammar's group of (Bir Zannun), near Shtawrah. The clashes resulted in the death of one of the General Command fighters and the wounding of others. During the incident, units of the PFLP-GC captured two of Abu 'Ammar's group's officers with the rank of colonel.

A statement issued by the PFLP-GC, however, said that an armed unit of 'Arafat's command force stopped a vehicle belonging to the PFLP-GC in the Al-Biqa' region, forced one of its passengers — one of the front's fighters — out of the vehicle and killed him in front of everyone, and then shot and wounded the person in the vehicle. The statement added that the front's forces captured the killers, who admitted that they had received explicit orders to (?attack) the front's forces. In order to avoid being dragged into this provocation, the front handed the killers to Ar-Rad' forces. [Syrian Arab deterrent forces]. In its statement, the front called for taking revenge for Palestinian blood, because this fraternicide benefits only the enemies of the revolution and those who call for the elimination of the Palestinian issue.

Fighting Reportedly Contained

JN191440 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Excerpts] In Shtawrah today, a Fatah official source said that the clashes which ignited in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' yesterday between Fatah supporters on the one hand, and the rebels that are supported by Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC and Libyan soldiers on the other, have been completely contained. The Palestinian source said that alien forces tried to fan the flames of the dispute and make it extremely grave in order to spill Palestinian blood. He accused the Libyan intelligence apparatus and allies of working to distract Fatah from its national primary objectives.

The source explained that the Fatah forces were forced yesterday to surround peacefully some positions previously seized by the opponents. The suspect and alien forces, including the Libyans, surrendered in the early hours of today.

The PFLP-GC this afternoon released a statement accusing the Fatah leadership of fomenting the clashes and of killing one of its elements. The front called for ending the dispute and for preserving Palestinian blood.

PLO's 'Izz Ad-Din Sharif Nearly Assassinated

LD191034 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1009 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus 19 Jun (KUNA) Authorized Palestinian sources told journalists today that Colonel Abu Ziyad ('Izz ad-Din Sharif), assistant deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, at dawn today was exposed to an assassination attempt while inspecting camps belonging to the Fatah movement near Damascus.

These sources stated that Col Abu Ziyad, in serious condition following the attempt, was moved along with three aides to a hospital. They added that the armed men last night attacked one of the training camps of the Fatah movement, 15 kilometers east of Damascus, and captured it.

'Arafat Blames Al-Qadhdhafi for Fatah Clashes

JN192014 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2005 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today held an armored Libyan battalion responsible for the clashes that erupted in Al-Biqa' yesterday between his supporters and opponents. He added that this battalion has often provoked his forces and tried to control Palestinian bases in Al-Biqa'.

'Arafat accused the Fatah dissidents of placing themselves at the mercy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and of some Arab intelligence apparatus. He called on the Libyan people, officers,

and soldiers to reject the dirty role being played by Col Al-Qadhdhafi against the Palestinian revolution, as 'Arafat put it.

More on PLO Accusation

JN191342 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The Palestinian spokesman has explicitly accused the 600-man Libyan battalion of siding with the opposition against the Fatah fighters, stressing that Libyan tanks yesterday backed the rebels. A Palestinian military spokesman today accused the Libyan battalion and elements from Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC of attacking the Palestinian positions, of setting up roadblocks on the highway, and of impounding officers and cadres from the Palestinian revolution.

In another development, a statement was issued in Damascus today by the Fatah opposition, dismissing reports on Libyan intervention in the battles between the Palestinian rivals. The statement was read to newsmen by Jihad Salih. He accused Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir (alias Abu Jihad), of being directly responsible for the attack on the September [Martyrs] Battalion in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' yesterday. Jihad Salih said that the attack left four opposition elements wounded and a number of Lebanese citizens either dead or wounded.

Fatah Committee Holds Meeting in Damascus

JN200630 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee convened in Damascus at 2100 yesterday under Yasir 'Arafat's chairmanship. The meeting continued until 0430 today.

According to the official statement issued in this regard, the meeting was devoted to studying the situation in the region and the dangers threatening the Palestinian revolution, the PLO, and the Palestinian people wherever they live, particularly in the occupied territories.

Inter-Fatah Differences, Mediations Examined

JN191906 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo Damascus correspondent Louis Faris]

[Text] The crisis within the Fatah ranks, which has been going on since 7 May, exacerbated over the past 24 hours in the wake of the armed clash that lasted 5 hours last night between 'Arafat's supporters and opponents near the township of Shtawrah in Al-Biqa'. At least two were killed and eight wounded during the clash, according to Khalil al-Wazir's statement to newsmen. The clash stopped when the pro-'Arafat elements regained a position that was seized by the rebels.

In a Fatah camp in Damascus last night, an assassination attempt took place on the life of Lieutenant Colonel 'Izz ad-Din Sharif, the director of Abu Jihad's office. He was seriously wounded and so was his son, who was with him at the time. Both were taken to Yafa Hospital in Damascus. Doctors, however, said that their wounds are not serious.

The infighting has led to the postponement of a series of important meetings by the prominent Fatah cadres. The Fatah Revolutionary Council was scheduled to convene today in Tripoli where Yasir 'Arafat's new head office is now located. The weekly *Filiastin Ath-Thawrah and WAFA press releases are being now* published in Tripoli for the first time since the evacuation of the resistance from Beirut more than a year ago. Leading Fatah sources told us that a new date will be set within a few days for the meetings of the Fatah Central Committee and Revolutionary Council, which were scheduled to meet today.

A statement was issued here today by the PFLP-GC, which supports the dissidents, urging the rivals to stop the infighting between comrades-in-arms, and condemning the attempts to involve the front in the inter-Fatah dispute. The statement said that the pro-'Arafat elements, while attacking the September [Martyrs]Battalion yesterday, which joined the dissidents a few days ago, erected roadblocks on public roads. As a front's vehicle was driving past one of the roadblocks, Ibrahim az-Za'im, who was among the passangers, was asked to get out of the vehicle. He was immediately liquidated in front of everyone. The elements manning the roadblock then opened fire at the other passengers. The PFLP-GC statement added that in retaliation for this crime, its men arrested those responsible for the crime and handed them over to the Syrian forces to avert escalating the situation.

I have learned that throughout last night and up to the early hours of today, a lengthy meeting was held in Damascus comprising the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] leadership and that of the dissidents to resolve the crisis. During the meeting, DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah proposed the Fatah Central Committee issue a political statement and adopt a clear-cut stand against the Reagan plan and the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, and condemning the contacts with Jordan and Egypt.

Hawatimah called for rectifying Palestinian-Syrian relations, honoring adherence to the PNC resolutions, initiating democratic reform steps within Fatah, retreating from the military measures that had ignited the crisis, dropping any measures against the rebels, and setting a date for holding a Fatah general congress [words indistinct] to ensure a collective leadership. It was observed that Hawatimah's proposal is in tempo with most of the dissidents' demands.

The PFLP, in a separate statement, called for avoiding the use of force, stressing adherence to its stand which calls for achieving the necessary and basic reform steps. The PFLP stressed its unequivocal commitment toward the Fatah unity and that of the PLO, considering this a national duty over which there can be no leniency.

An official spokesman for the DFLP has denied reports on formation of a joint committee between the DFLP and PFLP to draw steps for unity between the two fronts. The spokesman described the report as inaccurate, adding that the two fronts are

struggling side by side within the framework of consolidating the Palestinian national unity and that they both are against the policy of axes on the Palestinian arena.

'Arafat Warns of New Israeli Military 'Strike'

LD182233 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and general commander of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, warned against a new military strike being prepared by the Zionist enemy in Lebanon. Brother Abu 'Ammar, in a statement distributed today by WAFA after his inspection yesterday of the positions of the Palestinian revolution, described the situation in the Middle East as critical, very dangerous, and full of developments that cannot be predicted this month. He pointed out that a [word indistinct] is being prepared at present.

Abu 'Ammar confirmed that the Palestinian people with its struggle and steadfastness will abort all the U.S. conspiracies against its struggle, achievements, and national rights, and in particular against bypassing of the PLO role. Abu 'Ammar said that the battle which began in Beirut is still going on. The brother leader Abu 'Ammar said that there are conspiratorial attempts aimed at splitting the Palestinian revolution, to make it possible to eliminate the role of the PLO. He accused Arab countries, which he did not name, of interfering in internal Palestinian affairs. He pointed out that the Palestinian revolution is now approaching the end of [word indistinct].

PLO Calls For Seven-Member Committee Meeting

JN181749 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Tunis, 18 Jun (INA) — The PLO has called for a meeting of the Arab seven-member committee, which is entrusted with the task of explaining the Arab peace plan adopted by the Fes summit.

Arab diplomatic sources told INA that the committee meeting, which has been postponed several times, will be held after the blessed 'Id al-Fitr [about 14 July] to follow up the results of the committee members' tour of Washington, Paris, Moscow, Beijing, and London, during which they explained the Fes summit Arab peace plan. These sources, however, did not specify the date and venue of this meeting.

The seven members of this committee represent Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, and the PLO.

'Arafat Congratulates Andropov on Election

LD172144 Kuwait KUNA in English 1731 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut, June 17 (KUNA) — Chairman Yasir 'Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization sent a congratulatory cable to Yuriy Andropov on the occasion of his election as Soviet head of state, the Palestinian news agency WAFA said Friday. The message read: "In my name personally, and in the name of the PLO, the Palestinian people, and their revolutionaries, I send you warm and heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of your election as president of the Supreme Soviet."

PLO Opens Information Office in Helsinki

LD172249 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1602 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The ceremony of the opening of the PLO information office in Helsinki was held yesterday. On this occasion, the director of the office, Brother Ribhi Awad, said that the main task of the office was to publicize the true and difficult situation of the Palestinian people as a result of the Zionist aggression. He noted that the Zionist entity, which is backed by the American administration, pursues a terrorist policy designed to annihilate the Palestinian people and transform the Middle East into a bridgehead for future acts of aggression.

Brother Awad confirmed that just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved on the basis of the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories and the guaranteeing of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to its own independent state.

Gulf States Said To Be Impatient With Syria

JN172006 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Dispatch by Monte Carlo Radio correspondent in Jidda 'Abdallah ash-Shihri carried within the weekly program "It Happened Tomorrow"]

[Text] It is no longer possible to show more patience. This is what seems to be the stand of the Arab Gulf states on most of the issues now being raised in the Arab arena, foremost of which is the Lebanese issue with all its dimensions, and the Lebanese state of affairs. The Gulf states have supported the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, considering it officially during the GCC's recent meeting in Riyadh as worthy of the respect of the GCC's member-states, according to the final statement.

This Gulf stand is neither ad hoc nor emotional, but came following a comprehensive Arab agreement. Only certain states accustomed to giving more priority to their own interests than to Arab interests have deviated from this comprehensive agreement. Damascus is in the forefront of these states. The Syrian stand gains significance as a result of Syria's geographical location and historical relations with Lebanon.

Why has Syria rejected the agreement? Why is Syria determined to back those Lebanese opposing the agreement, whether they are in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, or elsewhere? Why does it feed and support any movement opposing this agreement? The Gulf states are aware of the objective behind this rejection and know the answers to these questions.

At a time when Damascus is announcing that it rejects the agreement because it forces Lebanon to relinquish the collective Arab Defense Pact, and when the Syrian news media keep saying that Damascus is the heart of Arabism, Syria forgets that it publicly violated this pact itself when it stood at Iran's side in its war against Iraq, an Arab country,

Damascus opposes the principle of Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, forgeting the fact that, in 1974, Damascus itself negotiated with Israel to reach an agreement on disengaging their forces.

Damascus sees that the agreement violates Lebanon's sovereignty and stresses that it is concerned over Lebanon's sovereignty and unity as one independent state, forgetting that even now it refuses to exchange ambassadors with Lebanon.

Damascus sees that the agreement stipulates running joint patrols in southern Lebanon, forgetting that this is in the 1949 truce agreement and that it did not oppose it then.

Damascus sees that the agreement disassociates Lebanon from its Arabism and environment, forgetting that Lebanon has strong relations with all the Arab states with the exception of Libya, while Damascus' relations with the Arab states are either suspended or tense. Damascus stresses that the war with Israel is inevitable, but on Lebanese land, not on the Syrian land which has been occupied since 1967.

Stemming from this realistic visualization of the state of affairs, the Gulf states have adopted a unified stand based on supporting Lebanon by all ways and means. If someone wishes to fight, then all the Arab states will support and back him, but Lebanon is incapable of fighting. This country has had enough suffering in past years.

This Gulf stand is no longer a secret. Hence, there are contacts underway with all Lebanese parties and leaders. There are contacts with [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam and Pierre al-Jumayyil in Beirut, Rashid Karami in Tripoli, Sulayman Franjiyah in northern Lebanon, Camille Sham'un in Al-Ashrafiyah, and Walid Junblatt in Damascus.

There are contacts with other leaders. Naturally, all these contacts are taking place in coordination with the legitimate Lebanese authority in order to bring about a formula of understanding to further entrench security and stability in Lebanon free of wagering, outbidding, and claims.

If some feel that they have extra patriotism, then they had better save it to serve their own homeland rather than export it to others. The Lebanese are requested to strengthen their solidarity and unity and bolster their opinions and stands for the sake of Lebanon, and only Lebanon.

BAHRAIN

Two Hijacked Helicopters Returned to Iran

GF171138 Manama Gulf Mirror in English 16 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Two helicopters hijacked from Iran to Bahrain International Airport were returned this week,according to official sources. The sources did not give details about the whereabouts of the hijacker or the passengers.

According to reports earlier this week four men forced two helicopters to land at the airport last Thursday and Saturday. Their motives remain unclear and it is not known whether they were seeking refuge.

Daily Regrets Fighting Within Fatah Group

GF190906 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 19 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 19 Jun (WAKH) — The Bahraini paper *Akhbar al-Khalij has expressed extreme regret over the clashes* which took place yesterday among the combatants of the Fatah movement in Al-Biqa' despite confirmations made by the two disputing sides within Fatah that weapons would not be aimed against the Palestinians.

Commenting editorially the paper said today that adoption of violence in the process of settling political differences among the fighters will not lead to positive results, but will instead lead to feelings of bitterness between the two sides. Stressing that this bitterness will certainly become profound through the bloodshed of some of the combatants, the paper indicated that this will perpetuate disunity and promote the dispute to unjustifiable stages. The paper pointed out that any failure to end the clashes and to prevent their expansion will turn the rift into a de facto situation.

The paper urged all the disputing Fatah combatants to quickly end their differences through diplomatic channels, since escalation of differences to the point of armed confrontation comes at a time the Lebanese national resistance movement needs the backing in order to continue its holy war against the occupation soldiers.

Concluding, the paper said that the weapons of the Palestinian revolution combatants must be aimed — in association with the weapons of the national powers — against the invaders who try every day to revive the factional discord in Tripoli and in Ash-Shuf region in order to be able to strike at the resistance and to perpetuate the occupation with the pretext of having an unstable situation in Lebanon.

OMAN

Qabus Congratulates PRC President on Election

GF191326 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Jun 83

["Text" of cable sent by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman to newly elected PRC President Li Xiannian — read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency, Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, Beijing.

On the occasion of your election as president of the PRC, it pleases us to send you our heartfelt wishes and sincere congratulations. We are sure that the friendship and cooperation relations existing between our countries will continue to develop and flourish in the interest of our countries and peoples. Please accept our wishes for success.

[Signed] Qabus ibn Sa'id.

SAUDI ARABIA

Text of King Fahd's Jurisprudence Speech

GF181430 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1925 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text of speech delivered by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia at the opening session of the constituent conference of the Council of Islamic Jurisprudence in Mecca on 7 June 1983 — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the gracious, the merciful. May the prayers and peace of God be upon our master Muhammad, his family and companions.

Your eminences, members of the constituent conference of the International Islamic Jurisprudence Council. I salute you with the salutation of Islam, may the peace, mercy and blessings of God be upon you. I welcome you in this secure country, the cradle of the message and the kiblah of Muslims. I beg God to lead you to the correct path and provide you with success.

This meeting of yours is considered a true start of an important historic stage in the history of our Muslim nation,a stage during which the honor of serving the Islamic Shari'ah [law of Islam] will exceed the limitations of individual or regional efforts and go beyond political boundaries in the first international organization of its kind that expresses the unity of the Islamic nation in this regard.

Honorable brothers, the spirit of collective action is the distinct feature of the success of the Muslim nation and its ability to

confront all challenges. There are indications that the Muslim nation has put its feet on the track of correcting its path and returning to the expanse of Islamic faith in the shade of the solidarity of its children.

The third Islamic summit which was held in the precinct of the holy al-Ka'bah — and the results it produced including the historic resolution issued by the leaders of the Muslim world to establish the Islamic Jurisprudence Council which we today witness the opening of its constituent conference — was a good opportunity and a conscious and serious emergence by our Islamic nation toward the achievement of its aspirations of power and strength in order to actively participate and continue its pioneering role in building human civilization, achieving justice and ridding man of the injustices of man.

We all believe, brothers, that Islam is a religion that addresses the mind, opposes all forms of backwardness, encourages the freedom of thought, accepts modern accomplishments and calls for pursuing them. And as Islam lays down the rules of human conduct, it also governs social and international relations on the basis of mercy as almighty God says in his revelation: We have only sent you as a mercy for all peoples.

Human relations have developed but human thought has fallen short of finding the agonies of man and achieving his hopes for prosperity and peace. Thus, this thought needed the factor of mercy. The messenger of God, peace be upon him, did not join his Lord except after almighty God completed his favor by completing his religion which he chose for us. The Islamic shari'ah was the real great resource in the Islamic world for it preserved its identity at the most grevious circumstances the Islamic world suffered as a result of the fierce onslaughts against its culture, civilization and humanitarianism.

Brother members of the conference, we witness at this time some parts of the body of the Islamic nation in Palestine, the Arab occupied territories and Afghanistan as they groan under the pressure of injustice, oppression, and aggression. Our shrines in Jerusalem are being desecreated by the usurper and occupant who shed the blood, violated the sanctities and banished millions of our Muslim brothers. What has befallen the Muslim nation of weakness could not have befallen it if it only adhered to the guidance of the book of God and the traditions of its guiding and honest prophet. However, moving away from Islam was the first factor and the effective cause of what the Muslim nation today is suffering of fierce challenges from its enemies who work continuously and persistently to remove the Muslim nation from the bosom of its faith. The enemies realize that the Muslims have no power unless they adhere to the principles of this faith. The nonadherence to this faith is the source of danger that today threatens the countries of the Muslims and the nation of Muhammad, peace be upon him.

I believe that the correct start for building our unity begins in preventing disputes among the Muslims and settling them through the spirit of Islamic brotherhood in accordance with God's saying: Adhere to the core of God all of you and don't disagree, and in accordance with his saying: And don't dispute, or lest you will fail and your power will be dissipated.

The true start of our power depends on our ability to face the international social, economic and human problems through Islamic solutions arising from the spirit of the tolerant Islamic shari'ah which responds to the needs of the time.

Honorable brothers, more than 50 years ago there was a call to convene the first Islamic conference to discuss the nation's affairs and achieve its interests. This call was made in the wake of the unification of this country under the banner of monotheism that was led by the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz. Efforts continued until the Islamic Conference Organization was established. A blessed Islamic revival spread throughout the Muslim countries. Its aim was to bring about a return to Islam, to the teachings of the Koran and the traditions of the prophet. This Islamic awakening restored to every Muslim his pride in his religion, affiliation to an honorable civilization and a glorious and shining past.

This awakening expresses itself in forms that vary from one Muslim society to another. However, its basic content is the same, namely the belief in the need to find Islamic solutions to the problems of the age.

Some other systems may find some solutions to some problems at some times. However, the value of our Islamic faith does not lie only in that it provides us with comprehensive solutions, but in that it provides these solutions and also the strength to achieve and safeguard them. We hope that Islamic thought will accompany this awakening so as to control its progress in all fields in accordance with God's teachings.

We notice that the Muslims' fragmentation led to the clergy's refraining from facing new life problems in a way on which all Muslim clergy would agree. Brothers, you see nowadays multitudinous events and questions with pressing problems. Despite the profusion of ulema, juriconsults and mujjahids everywhere and at all times, nevertheless the problem is serious and the issue before God is more than a reasoning by a certain individual on new events so that this independent judgement [ijtihad] might be supported by the ulema's unanimity after thorough research and study in old and new jurisprudence.

In this regard, the call to set up a world academy for Islamic jurisprudence answers a dire need at this stage of the Islamic nation's development in which a genuine Islamic answer to every question posed by the challenges of the contemporary life for the sake of happiness for humanity in general and Muslims in particular must be found. This requires mustering the efforts of the ulema, scholars and thinkers in the Islamic world to answer the questions made by the challenges of this life drawn from our noble religion because there will be no success for us except through adherence to it and its tenents.

God's law and the need for both rulers and ruled to abide by it will lead to an end to bloodshed and to the preservation of wealth and dignity. Also, abidance by God's law will make Muslims the advocates of mercy and peace and will enable them to concentrate their efforts against their enemy at a time when nations are pressing against our civilization, heritage and nation.

Fanaticism has nothing to do with Islam because it is a source of hatred and a reason for division and mental fragmentation. God

made it unlawful for us to do whatever will lead to enmity and hatred among Muslims.

In truth, fanaticism is meaningless in Islam because a Muslim is bound to God's law and judgement in God's book and the tradition of his prophet, peace be upon him, according to evidence through deduction and religious conditions known to the ulema and jurisconsults.

Saudi Arabia has followed this spirit in its judicial system led by the good example of past Muslim leaders. In this regard, definite instructions were issued by His Majesty the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz asking that controversial issues among the acknowledged Muslims be settled in judgement by a learned body in accordance with the school of thought that has the firmest proof based on God's book and the tradition of his prophet, peace and God's mercy be upon him.

Honorable brothers: We are called on to work to unify all laws in the Muslim countries in all life affairs on the basis of Islamic shari'ah; this is the only means to achieve Islamic unity among Muslim peoples. We know that the task is arduous and the trust is heavy, but we have a good hope in you. So, proceed in your mission with God's support and shoulder your responsibility, drawing help from God.

I thank God for fortunately allowing me to attend your meeting today in which a great cherished wish, which we, and every sincere Muslim have been aspiring for, have been fulfilled.

In conclusion, I turn to the almighty God in his Ancient House [Mecca Mosque] to grant us all knowledge of his religion, to enable us to abide by his law, make the nation's future better than it is now and to guide us to the right path and not to make our hearts deviate after he guided us to the right path. He is hearing and he answers prayers. God is the guide to the right path. May God grant you success and make your feet firm. Peace, God's mercy and benediction be upon you.

Analysis of Speech

GF181634 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Analysis by 'Ali 'Abdallah al-Mani]

[Text] Brother listeners, in his comprehensive speech at the opening of the first session of the Islamic Jurisprudence Conference last Tuesday His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz discussed many matters and important issues which concern the Islamic world. His Majesty explained the causes of decline in the body of the Islamic nation and prescribed to all Muslims the remedy for the decline from which the Islamic nation is suffering.

His Majesty Fahd expressed regret and pain that some parts of the body of the Islamic nation in Palestine, the occupied Arab lands and Afghanistan are bleeding and are suffering from oppression, injustice and aggression and that our Islamic shrines in Jerusalem are still in the fist of the usurping Zionists who are disgracing them day and night and are killing our brothers and are violating their liberties after they had expelled millions of them and chased them everywhere, wishing to destroy them completely and wishing to take their revenge on them to satisfy their evil inclination and to expose their harbored rancor against Muslims and against anything that is related to Islam.

His Majesty King Fahd pointed out that if the Islamic nation adherred to the guidance of the holy Koran and the pure sunna of the prophet [sayings and doings of Prophet Muhammad] it would have not suffered from weakness and fatigue. However, the nonadherence of Muslims to Islam has been the first effective factor causing the sufferings of Muslims today — these sufferings which are represented by the challenges and fierce attacks by the enemies of the Islamic nation who are continuously trying to deprive the Islamic nation from the breast of its religion because these enemies know that the strength of Muslims lies in their adherence to the principles of this religion and that whenever they can separate this nation from its religion they will in this way be able to deprive it of the strongest weapon which it possesses — the weapon of belief. With this weapon old Muslims were able to open towns and countries and spread Islam and to raise the word of God in different parts of the world in spite of the big difference between their limited force and the huge material force of their enemies. A Muslim in some battles used to face 10 people or more and still he could defeat them because he was fighting for the sake of God while his enemy was fighting for the sake of Satan and because he was fighting to achieve either of two things — victory or martyrdom.

Among the pains of the Islamic nation which were explained by the servant of the two holy places are the marginal differences which prevail in the Islamic reality at present. His majesty affirmed that the correct start for building the unity of the Islamic nation is represented by the abandonment and eradication of these differences in the spirit of Islamic friendship and fraternity. The real beginning of our strength as Muslims also depends on our intrinsic ability to confront social, economic and human problems with Islamic solutions that are based on the spriit of the good law of Islam and in response to the needs of the age.

His Majesty also affirmed that the spirit of collective work is the distinguished quality for the success of the Islamic nation and its ability to confront all challenges. What is satisfying and hopeful is that signs indicate that the Islamic nation has begun to correct its incorrect path in order to return to religion within the shadow of the solidarity of its sons. The first step in this way was the convening of the third Islamic conference in the precinct of the Ka'bah. This great Islamic meeting of the leaders of the Islamic countries made important decisons, the most distinguished of which was the historical decision to establish the Islamic Jurisprudence Academy. This decision was considered to be a conscious and serious step made by the Islamic nation to achieve its ambitions of honor and strength and also to continue its leading role in building Islamic civilization and extricating man from the oppression of man.

The care of the leaders of this country for Islam and the issues of the Islamic nation dates back hundreds of years. Following the unification of the Kingdom under the leadership of His Majesty the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz 50 years ago the Kingdom called for the convening of the first Islamic conference to discuss the issues

of the Islamic nation and to consult on ways of achieving its interests. Efforts then continued until the Islamic Conference Organization was established — this organization which contributed to the awakening of many Islamic countries.

Muslims in these countries became proud of their true religion, their honorable civilized contribution and their glorious past.

To those who formulated some systems and conventional laws in the Islamic and non-Islamic countries and who were glad when they found out that what they formulated has sometimes created some solutions for some of their problems we say that there is no field of comparison between what they made and what came in the religious and worldly rules of Islam. The religion came at the revelation of the Almighty God while these systems and laws have been made by man who however strong he might be will not be able to change the earth and will not be more aware of what is useful and hazardous to him than his creator.

On the basis of the fact this prosperious country [Saudi Arabia] has picked up the fruits of its implementation of the rules of the Koran and the sunna of His Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, the invitation of His Majesty Fahd to Muslims to work for unifying rules in Islamic countries in all fields of endeavor and for extracting these rules from Islamic law is undoubtedly a faithful and sincere invitation to make use of the Kingdom's experience in this regard. The commitment to the implementation of the rules of Islamic law is considered to be an indispensable basis for achieving Islamic unity among all the Muslim peoples.

UAE

PDRY Minister Criticizes Weinberger's Remarks

GF171146 Ash-Shariqah Al-Khalij in Arabic 17 Jun 83 p 1

[By Muhammad al-Harbi]

[Text] Ash-Shariqah — PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali has said that U.S. policy in the Arab region has not yet understood the security requirements of the Arab region and that it is interested only in Israel's security.

Ad-Dali, who had stopped in Ash-Shariqah en route to Tehran on 16 June, was commenting on the U.S. secretary of defense's call on the moderate Arab countries to join the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance.

Ad-Dali added: "The U.S. secretary of defense has no right to determine how our people and countries must defend our nation and who should be our friends or enemies. Such issues concern us alone and concern the sovereignty of our countries." The PDRY foreign minister said that the U.S. secretary of defense's call is flagrant interference in the internal affairs of the Arab countries.

Referring to relations between the two parts of Yemen, Ad-Dali said: "These relations are developing toward the achievement of a great goal that is cherished by our Yemeni people and our Arab peoples in general, namely the reunification of the two parts of Yemen by peaceful and democratic means."

Ad-Dali was received at the airport by Ahmad as-Suwaydi, director of the Foreign Ministry office in Ash-Shariqah.

YAR

President Congratulates Soviet Leader Andropov

GF181510 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, sent the following congratulatory cable to the Soviet president:

Dear friend Yuriy Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Moscow: I am pleased on the occasion of your election to the chairmanship of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, to send to you in my name and on behalf of the Yemeni people the sincere congratulations on the dear confidence in you by the Supreme Soviet Presidium. I am absolutely confident that the historic intimate relations between our countries on the basis of mutual respect and sincere confidence will witness during your leadership a comprehensive development of all aspects of cooperation between our friendly countries in order to achieve the aspirations of both our peoples. Your election will reinforce and strengthen the Soviet Union's position and ability in the world and will increase its principled role in supporting the questions of liberation and peace in the world foremost of which is the Palestinian question.

I wish Your Excellency success in your heavy task and wish you constant health and wish the friendly Soviet people more progress, growth and prosperity.

Please accept my greetings and best regards.

[Signed] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

Reportage on Visit by Sri Lankan President

Arrives 18 June

NC181435 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 18 Jun (MENA) — Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene arrived in Cairo this afternoon from Rome on an official 1-week visit to Egypt. During his visit, he will hold talks with President Husni Mubarak on a number of current Arab and international issues, particularly the Lebanese and Palestinian issues and nonaligned questions. The talks will also deal with means of boosting bilateral relations.

Visits As-Sadat's Tomb

NC191004 Cairo MENA in English 0945 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 19 (MENA) — President Junius Jayewardene of Sri Lanka visited this morning the memorial of the unknown soldier and late President Anwar as-Sadat's tomb and laid two wreaths here.

President Jayewardene was escorted by a mission of honour led by State Minister for Culture 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan.

Upon arrival, he was welcomed by commander of the central military zone Major General Hilal Salam Hilal as well as a number of other high ranking armed forces commanders.

President Jayewardene later headed for al-Qubbah Republican Palace where a session of official talks will be held with President Husni Mubarak.

Mubarak, Jayewardene Hold Talks

NC191430 Cairo MENA in English 1245 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, June 19 (MENA) — Presidents Husni Mubarak and Junius Richard Jayewardene of Sri Lanka held today a tete-a-tete session of talks at Al-Qubbah Republican Palace.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian and Sri Lankan sides held side talks. Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din represented the Egyptian side to the talks together with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, as well as other senior officials.

The Sri Lanka side was represented by Foreign Minister Abdul Carder Shahul Hameed and Ambassador of Sri Lanka Arunasalam Kathiramalainathan, as well as a number of other officials.

The tete-a-tete meeting continued for an hour and was followed by a half an hour plenary session.

Following the meeting, President Jayewardene said that his talks with President Mubarak were extremely satisfactory. He said that President Mubarak briefed him on the latest Mideast developments.

The two presidents also reviewed the situation inside the nonalignment movement and the intention of the member states to hold direct contacts with industrial states as soon as possible within the framework of the United Nations and through direct negotiations among heads of state.

Hasan 'Ali said the meeting dealt with the Mideast situation with a special stress on the Palestinian and Lebanese issues and Israel's practices in the West Bank as regards intensifying settlements.

The talks also touched on international relations and world economic problems, as President Jayewardene had submitted a proposal at the nonaligned conference pertaining to economic ties between developing and industrialised countries, 'Ali said.

The two sides discussed future cooperation among developing countries and the proposal raised during the New Delhi summit concerning the presence of some non-aligned leaders at the United Nations' next session, 'Ali added.

On Israel's practices in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and the non-aligned countries stance, 'Ali said this matter had been tackled during the New Delhi summit, and such practises had been fully denounced, especially as regards the building of settlements, as they represent an illegitimate act and an impediment to peace.

On the Lebanese situation and dissent within the resistance, 'Ali said Egypt's stance had been outlined in President Husni Mubarak's repeated call in this respect.

The Egyptian stance was also highlighted during 'Ali's statement before the People's Assembly concerning the necessity for the Palestine Liberation Organisation to safeguard its unity and leadership.

'Ali also deplored the bloodshed and struggle among the PLO factions, as this jeopardised the organisation's efficacity.

Hasan 'Ali said there is a similarity in views of Egypt and Sri Lanka and a joint communique will be released on Friday.

Source Denies Banks Not Cashing Gulf Remittances

NC200756 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 20 Jun (MENA) — An official Egyptian source has denied reports published in certain Gulf states' newspapers that the government here has stopped cashing the remittances Egyptians working in these countries have recently sent to Egyptian banks. The source, Economy Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz, in a statement published today by the newspaper *Al-Masa', affirmed that this is merely a tendentious rumor* aimed at undermining the Egyptian economy and placing obstacles in the way of its progress and prosperity. He asserted that the government has never taken any measures to change the flow of remittances.

The source pointed out that the publication of such reports is considered to be an attempt to shake the confidence of Egyptians working abroad as well as their desire to finance the Egyptian economy, because the Egyptians' remittances are now considered

to be the most important of the state's primary resources which directly affect the economy.

At the same time, a Central Bank official completely denied these reports. He affirmed that the source is a customer who tried to harm the economic interests and the Bank of Egypt for purely personal purposes. He said that the fact is that the Bank of Egypt refuses to cash certain customers' checks because of technical reasons in keeping with banking laws.

New Diplomat Appointed to Embassy in Washington
NC171746 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jun (MENA) — It has been decided to appoint Minister Plenipotentiary Ra'uf Ghunaym to the Egyptian Embassy in Washington within the framework of strengthening the embassy there. Ghunaym had occupied the post of adviser to the foreign minister for information and political affairs and official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry.

Communiques Report War Actions 17-19 June

Communique No 1,125

JN171836 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA) — The Iraqi forces have beaten off two desperate offensives carried out by the Iranian enemy in the Maysan operational sector in the wake of a successful lightning attack that the Iraqi forces carried out at dawn today against the enemy positions and concentrations in the same sector, accomplishing their objectives.

A military communique issued by the Iraq Armed Forces General Command this evening noted that, in this battle, the enemy sustained well over 300 dead, whose bodies are still littering the battlefield, and a large number of wounded.

The communique said that the Iranian forces also lost 10 vehicles — all of whose occupants were killed — 3 excavators, large quantities of arms, and various types of war materiel. The Iraqi forces seized a large number of serviceable medium-and light-caliber weapons and other military equipment.

The communique, rounding up the results of the other military operations over the past 24 hours, noted that the Iraqi forces killed 11 Iranians in the northern operational sector; killed 4 in the central operational sector; destroyed 1 vehicle, 1 infantry position, and 2 hardware stockpiles in the same sector; and killed 1 and destroyed 2 observation posts in the area east of Basra.

The communique pointed out that eight Iranians were killed and a lieutenant captured in the northern sector the day before yesterday. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,125 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Every day that passes in the war ignited by a reckless Iranian regime which insists on continuing it against noble Iraq, the valor, sacrifice, and steadfastness of the fighters, the sons of our people and army, increase and the spirit of the immortal forefathers, who carried the Koran and sword in defense of righteousness, homeland, and honor, is rejuvenated. The following are the results for last night and today:

1. One of our brave forward units at dawn today carried out a lightning attack on the enemy's positions and troop concentrations in the area opposite our positions in the Maysan operational sector. Our unit clashed with an enemy force at the forward perimeter of its positions. A battle ensued during which our forces succeeded in accomplishing their objectives and in forcing the enemy to flee, leaving its dead and their weapons littering the battlefield.

At 0830 today, the enemy desperately carried out a counteroffensive against our units in the same area. The steadfastness and complete alertness of our valiant fighters, however, foiled the enemy offensive, inflicting more losses on it in human life and equipment. The enemy repeated its attempt by carrying out another offensive. Our valiant forces confronted it and clashed with its forces with various types of weapons. A fierce battle took place, part of which was hand-to-hand fighting, during which our valiant fighters excelled and succeeded in repulsing the enemy offensive, destroying it and forcing what remained of the enemy to flee from the battlefield. Our units stood fast in their positions and maintained their targets with capability and strength.

The enemy sustained more than 300 killed in today's battle, many wounded, and lost 10 vehicles of various types — all of whose occupants were killed. Three excavators, large quantities of weapons, and military hardware of various types was destroyed. Large quantities of medium and light weapons and other serviceable military hardware were also captured.

2. Our forward units engaged an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the northern sector of the battlefield with artillery, killing 11 and wounding many. The day before yesterday in the same sector eight enemy soldiers were killed and one lieutenant taken prisoner.

3. Our forward units struck an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield with various types of weapons, killing four and destroying one vehicle, one infantry position, and two hardware stockpiles.

4. One was killed and two observation posts destroyed east of Basra.

5. The evil Khomeyniite clique's artillery at noon today shelled Mandali and its suburbs, damaging one civilian establishment and some public parks.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 June 1983

Communique No 1,126

JN181654 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,126 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 18 June 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The forces of Saddam's glorious Al-Qadisiyah are continuing their valiant activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the Iranian aggressor regime. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units opened fire on an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing four and destroying three vehicles and two infantry positions.

2. Two were killed and one captured in the northern sector of the battlefield.

3. Two infantry positions and one hardware stockpile were destroyed east of Basra.

4. One medium machinegun was destroyed and those manning it killed in the Maysan sector.

5. Today the vile Khomeyniite clique shelled Mandali, Surbatiyah, their suburbs, and the village of (Rustum Bayk) in the Halabjah area, wounding one woman and damaging a house in (Rustum Bayk).

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 June 1983

Communique No 1,127

JN191730 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,127 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 19 June 1983]

[Text] In the name of the God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In defense of the security and sovereignty of great Iraq and in defense of the Army's honor, our heroic Armed Forces continued their bold activities in the operational sectors against the racist Iranian forces. The following are the results for last night and today:

1. Our able Air Force today carried out several raids against the enemy positions and troop concentrations in areas opposite our forward units in the northern operational sector, scoring direct and effective hits. Columns of flames were seen by our hero pilots rising from the destroyed enemy targets. All of our planes, praise be to God, returned safely to base.

2. A force of our forward units at dawn today raided enemy positions opposite our forces in the central operational sector. Our force clashed with enemy personnel in a short-lived battle in which various types of weapons were used and which resulted in the killing and wounding of many Iranians and in destroying a number of their various weapons. The force returned to its position after accomplishing its mission with complete success. Two Iranians were killed; others were wounded, and three infantry positions, and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in other spots of the same sector.

3. Our forward units attacked an enemy concentration east of Basra, killing nine and destroying three observation posts.

4. Our forward units this morning spotted enemy vehicular and infantry movements in the Maysan operational sector. Our forces directed their intensive artillery fire against the enemy, inflicting massive losses in life and equipment. Tongues of flames and columns of smoke were seen rising over the enemy's targets. A state of panic and chaos gripped the enemy's units as they were evacuating their dead and wounded as well as their destroyed equipment from the area.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 June 1983

IV Army Corps Commander on Field Operations

JN190929 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — The staff general, who is commanding the IV Army Corps, has said that the attack carried out by forward Iraqi units against the positions and the concentrations of the Iranian forces in the Maysan operational sector the day before yesterday, forms part of the daily field operations.

In a statement to *Ath-Thawrah* published here today, the IV Army commander stressed that this operation proves the Iraqi forces' ability to inflict heavy losses on the Iranian Forces at any time they like, and to reach any central target, near or far, which serves operational purposes on this or that front.

The commander added: The operation which our formations carried out in (Ash-Shirhani) sector, has strengthened the sector's capability in this area. He said that the operation was successful, and that the enemy had left its positions, fled from the battlefield, and left behind its dead and what remained of its equipment.

The commander pointed out that the Iranian forces have desperately tried to counterattack, but without success. He also stressed that any attack being planned by the Iranian regime in this or any other sector will be born dead.

Saddam Husayn's 14 June Press Conference

JN170840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has said that any new Iranian offensive against Iraq will suffer miserable defeat. He added that the Iranians are studying the possibility of a new attack on Iraq from selected areas in more than one sector and place in order to disperse the Iraqi efforts and the Iraqi maneuvering ability, as they say.

He stressed that Iraq is ready to foil any new offensive due to its precise information, its forces' ability to maneuver from one sector to another, and the presence of self-sufficient reserve forces in every sector, in addition to the reserve forces present at the General Command. The president emphasized that any new Iranian offensive will only be doomed to failure. This came in a press conference President Saddam Husayn held with a group of Italian newsmen here last Tuesday, and published today.

President Saddam Husayn briefed the Italian newsmen on the outbreak and development of the Iraqi-Iranian war, indicating that the Iraqi forces' withdrawal from Iranian territory in June last year came out of respect for the world public opinion and to enable the Iranian public to behave objectively toward the war. He added that since the beginning of war Iraq has been calling for an end to war and for peace with Iran, whereas Iran has continued to reject any talk about ending war.

He pointed out that this war was aimed against Iraq for several reasons and to large-scale interferences by the Zionist intelligence organs and the United States with a view to pushing Iran

toward war with Iraq for purposes related to the Arab-Zionist conflict, the situation in the region, and for special aims against Iran and Iraq. He also pointed out that the United States isseeking to organize and guarantee its influence in Iran after the downfall of the shah. It is also seeking to establish influence in Iraq at the expense of the national and independent Iraqi decision.

On the rapprochment now taking place between the United States and Iran, President Saddam Husayn said: We are watching this rapprochement with suspicion. He added that Iraq is not against the establishment of relations among states, including Iran, but is against any relations set up with Iran at the expense of Iraq or any relations which might encourage Iran to continue the war.

Asked if there is any connection between the continuation of war and the situation in Lebanon, the president said: We believe that Zionism and Israel are eager to arrange matters in the region in such a manner that guarantees the Israeli hegemony and expansion at the expense of the region's states and people. The United States meets with some tendencies of this policy. He added: Therefore, Israel and the United States have a basic role in kindling the war and will view any halt or continuation of this war in light of their overall schemes in the region.

The president stressed that ending the war depends on its two sides. In this regard he pointed to Iran's continuous rejection to ending it and Iraq's desire to build itself, achieve its economic, social, and cultural prosperity; and establish respectable political relations with the world states.

President Saddam Husayn said that the Iranian rulers' insistence on war has only disappointed them and foiled their plans to expand at the expense of Iraq. He noted that war will come to an end when the Iranian rulers realize that their hostile aims are impossible to achieve. It is then that Khomeyni will be forced to choose the path of peace; otherwise, the Iranian peoples and Army will be in such a situation under which they will revolt against Khomeyni and his henchmen.

Regarding the current Arab situation, President Saddam Husayn stressed that Iraq is eager to see a unified Arab stand and that it will support any collective Arab meeting which could benefit the Arabs in terms of its timing and outcome.

On the conflict within the PLO, he said: Had this conflict been internal we would not have interfered, but it is a conflict between the independent Palestinian decision on the one hand and the desire of the Libyan and Syrian regimes and the interference of the Iranian regime on the other. Therefore, we strongly support the PLO against these attempts. He added that weakening the PLO and splitting its unity serve the Zionist entity's hostile, expansionist theory.

The president called on the Syrian people to realize the dangers of the Syrian rulers' interference which has exceeded mere delinquency of pan-Arab duties to grave subversive action at the expense of the Arabs and pan-Arab sovereignty. On relations between Iraq and the USSR, President Saddam Husayn stressed that these relations are good in all fields. He added: We have agreed to develop these relations in the interest of the Soviet and Iraqi peoples and out of our desire to play a positive role in stabilizing world peace.

Asked what Italy can do to end the war, the president said that Europe, including Italy, has thus far not taken effective measures to make Iran respect the will of the international community. He added that the declared neutral stand does not help end the war, but there should be a serious and practical sympathy with the stand which respects international will and wants to halt war against the stand which does not respect this international will and does not want an end to war.

He indicated that the flirtation [ghazal] which the Western papers have recently been displaying in the hope that Iran may reconsider its policy and return to liberalism encourages Iran to continue the war rather than reconsider its policy.

On the possibility of developing relations between Italy and Iraq, the president said that these relations can develop even under the current war circumstances, adding that Iraq's wealth does not lie only in its oil, but also in the nature of the serious and productive people and in the regime which is capable of continuation, independence, and development, in addition to the economic activities in the agricultural and industrial fields. He said that this fact makes Iraq a bright prospect for those who want to establish developed relations with it, indicating that in the future Iraq will clearly assess the attitudes the various states and firms adopted toward it and toward its interests during the war so that this will be taken into consideration in future relations.

Regarding Iraq's position on the Iraqi Communist Party, President Saddam Husyan said [passage indistinct]. He said that the Iraqi Communist Party is required to act in such a manner as to convince the people that having a relationship with it means national welfare.

Na'im Haddad Returns From Talks in Romania

JN180828 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jun (INA) — National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad, and his accompanying delegation, returned here last night at the end of a 9-day visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly.

Haddad described his talks as very constructive and said that they reflected the eagerness and desire of the two fraternal countries' officials to strengthen relations in service of their two countries. He added that the two sides praised the development of Iraqi-Romanian relations and stressed the importance of consolidating them in the various spheres.

Na'im Haddad said that the visit accomplished important achievements on the road to consolidating Iraqi-Romanian relations and expanding the scope of cooperation between them.

Na'im Haddad explained that emphasis during the talks was put on the need to halt immediately the war which is raging between Iran and Iraq and to settle the differences between the two countries in a peaceful manner that will safeguard the two

countries' interests. He said that the Romanian president praised the positive stands of Iraq under President Saddam Husayn and the latter's objective assessment of the peace initiatives that are underway for ending the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Na'im Haddad added that the Iraqi National Assembly delegation exchanged views with Romanian officials on current international issues, the situation in the Arab arena, the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, and the importance of attaining a just and lasting settlement of the Palestinian cause.

King Husayn Congratulates Leaders on Elections

Congratulates Andropov

JN161946 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has sent a cable to Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov in which he congratulated him in his own name and on behalf of the Jordanian people and Government on his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

His majesty expressed his confidence on the promotion of the ties of cooperation and friendship between the Jordanian and the USSR peoples in the interest of the two countries. His majesty also expressed assurance that the Soviet Union, led by Andropov, will spare no effort in contributing toward achieving a just and lasting peace in the region and stability in the world.

His majesty wished Andropov success in leading his country toward achieving more progress and prosperity.

Congratulates PRC President

JN191928 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has sent a cable in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian Government and people, congratulating the PRC President Li Xiannian on his election as president of the PRC.

His majesty also praised the PRC support for the Arab causes, and expressed his hope that friendship ties and cooperation will be bolstered between the two peoples.

Former Australian Prime Minister Pays Visit

Received by King Husayn

JN171619 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser this afternoon at An-Nadwah Palace. His majesty briefed him on Middle East developments and Jordan's stand on these developments. The meeting was attended by the Austrialian charge d'affaires in Amman.

Received by Marwan al-Qasim

JN181848 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim today received former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser. Al-Qasim reviewed the developments in the Middle East situation with him, asserting that a just peace will not prevail in the region unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Arab territories and enables the Palestinian people to determine their destiny in their homeland, Palestine. Al-Qasim also explained Jordan's position on the Lebanese issue.

Al-Jumayyil Interviewed by AL-MAJALLAH
PM171745 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 18-24 Jun 83 pp 12-14

[Interview with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil by Gabi Tabarani at Ba'abda Palace near Beirut "last week"]

[Text] Question: Some political observers say that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement recently concluded under the auspices and with the guarantee of the U.S. Government is likely to collapse because its implementation is linked to the withdrawal of the Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon. What is your comment on this, Mr President?

Answer: This is not true. The agreement is absolutely not liable to collapse because it is going to be implemented and, therefore, all the alien armies will withdraw from Lebanese territory.

Question: Some of those objecting to the agreement blame you for not informing or consulting with Syria during your negotiations with Israel because, according to them, Syria is concerned with the matter in view of the presence of its Army on Lebanese territory. How true is this?

Answer: I do not think that Syria consults us on issues concerning it. The agreement with Israel is purely a Lebanese matter, and Lebanon is a free and absolutely sovereign state acting in the light of its own interests and on the basis of nationalist principles while bearing in mind our affiliation with the Arab League and our adherence to its charter and principles. During the negotiations with Israel we carefully took these things into consideration. I must point out here that the Lebanese-Israeli talks were only an extension of the previous talks between Israel, Syria, and the PLO that took place last summer through Ambassador Philip Habib and Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. Those negotiations led to a nine-point document which Syria, the PLO, and Israel approved. On the basis of this document the Syrian and Palestinian forces then withdrew from Beirut while being watched by the Israeli army which was in control of the Damascus highway, the only exit by which the Syrian forces and some of the Palestinian resistance forces left for Al-Biqa' and Syria. Therefore, Lebanon, through its present negotiations with Israel, has continued the negotiations that began between Syria, the PLO, and Israel last summer and were continued later between Lebanon and the State of Israel, in order to pull the Israeli army out of Lebanon. What I would like to say here is that the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations are nothing but a continuation of the negotiations which Syria and the PLO began with Israel for the withdrawal of the Syrian and Palestinian forces from Beirut early last summer.

Question: At the recent Arab summit in Morocco it was decided that Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon will take place when the legitimate Lebanese Government officially so requests. It is observed that so far you have made no official and public request for Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon despite reports that you did ask, through special channels, the Damascus government to withdraw its forces. Why do you not make your request to Damascus to withdraw its forces from Lebanon official and public?

Answer: Lebanon, at the Arab summit in Fes, did officially ask for the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon. The Lebanese memorandum submitted to the conference then was clear in this regard. On this basis and in accordance with the Fes summit resolutions and Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 and particularly Security Council Resolution 520, which provides for the withdrawal of all alien armies from Lebanon, I relieved Brigadier Sami al-Khatib of his duties as commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] and abolished the ADF command as confirmation of the second Lebanese memorandum which we submitted to the Fes summit and of the Lebanese Government's stand. Good offices efforts are now being made to bring our views closer to those of Syria, with whom we are very anxious to maintain good relations.

Question: In an interview with a Gulf press delegation you said something to the effect that Syria's public rejection is not final. Some observers interpreted this as indicating that there is a secret initiative to persuade Syria to withdraw from Lebanon. How true is this explanation and is it true that the Syrian public rejection is not final?

Answer: So far I have not been officially informed of the Syrian rejection despite the fact that we informed the Syrian Government of the draft agreement on the eve of signing it. After the signing no official meetings took place with Syrian officials because at present we are busy taking the steps provided for by the law and the constitution to finally legalize the agreement, in that the Chamber of Deputies is supposed to endorse the agreement after which a bill will be issued and the final exchange of instruments will take place. Once we finish with this process or during it we will hold the necessary and appropriate contacts with the Syrian side. So far we have not been notified of any Syrian rejection of the agreement; we have only heard press and radio reports that speak of Syrian rejection.

Question: It has been reported that there is an Arab initiative to bring you together with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in a Gulf country. Is this true and when do you expect such a meeting to take place?

Answer: Meetings between President al-Asad and myself never stopped before and after I was elected president of the republic. There is no need now for any mediation to meet with him. When there is any benefit in such a meeting I will be pleased to meet him not only in the Gulf but in Damascus or in any Arab capital.

Question: What if the Syrian Government refused to withdraw from Lebanon, particularly in view of the article by Syrian Culture Minister Najah al-'Attar in the semi-official newspaper *Tishrin which said that no Arab or foreign pressure will make* Syria change its decision about not withdrawing from Lebanon. Do you have any alternatives for the implementation of the agreement with Israel and, subsequently, the other withdrawals?

Answer: I do not think that Syria wants to hinder the efforts to oust the Israeli army from Lebanon. On the other hand we all should cooperate in dealing with the Syrian's ideological stand, which I quite understand and which is dictated by the Syrian regime's interest on the basis of its ideology. But at the same time

I hope the Syrian people and the Syrian regime will understand the Lebanese interest and respect the sovereign Lebanese decision. We wish that Syria would not interfere in our internal affairs just as we do not allow ourselves to interfere in Syria's internal affairs. The Lebanese people have unanimously supported the government in its endeavors to liberate the country. The Syrian Government must understand and respect this right.

Question: It was reported during the negotiations with Israel that you received two messages, the first from President Hafiz al-Asad confirming his readiness to withdraw from Lebanon when your negotiations with Israel are over and, the second, from Yasir 'Arafat saying the same thing. Ambassador Habib had then announced these messages. Is this true and, if so, why have the attitudes now changed?

Answer: There were no messages regarding the negotiations, but there were friendly and fraternal messages exchanged between myself and President al-Asad and Mr Yasir 'Arafat.

Question: Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir warned in Brussels that "if the Syrians refuse to withdraw their forces from Lebanon Israel will be forced to choose the appropriate reaction." U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Veliotes also said that "the danger of confrontation between Syria and Israel should not be underestimated." Observers interpreted these statements as meaning that war is inevitable if the Syrians refuse to withdraw. What is your opinion of the likelihood of this war breaking out and what would its result be if it broke out?

Answer: I am a man of peace, I believe in peace, and I shall work for peace.

Question: Certain papers have said that Syria has made certain conditions for agreeing to withdraw from Lebanon. Is this true?

Answer: I have no knowledge of any Syrian conditions for withdrawal so far.

Question: It has been said that you are seeking to convene an Arab summit in order to explain Lebanon's viewpoint regarding the withdrawal of alien armies from Lebanese territory and to confront the Arabs with their responsibilities. What do you expect from this summit and what was the Arab countries' reaction to your efforts toward this end?

Answer: The Arab countries should have convened a summit meeting from the first moment the Israeli army entered Lebanese territory. After the Israeli army became established in Lebanon and and the hard facts in the Lebanese arena changed, we saw it was necessary to convene an Arab summit on Lebanon in order to put these facts before the Arab officials and confront them with their historical responsibilities. We expressed this desire to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi when he visted Lebanon and asked him to consult with the Arab brothers on convening such a summit because the sitution in Lebanon has become explosive and the country is threatened with all kinds of dangers, wars, and partitioning.

Question: Is it true that you will send a senior official to Moscow?

Answer: There is no problem between us and Moscow. Lebanon insists on establishing normal relations with all the world countries. There is a Lebanese ambassador in Moscow just as the Soviet Union has an ambassador in Beirut. Contacts between us are normal and have never stopped. When we see that there is need to send a senior official to Moscow we will not hesitate to do so.

Question: How do you visualize Lebanon's relations with the PLO following your statement to the Gulf press delegation last week that you consider the Cairo agreement nullified?

Answer: It was the Palestinians themselves who nullified the Cairo agreement when they took over southern Lebanon, built up a big military force there, and established a state within a state. If we compare what the agreement says with what the Palestinians did on the land we can see that the Palestinians violated everything and themselves nullified all the provisions of Cairo agreement and its supplements. Also some subsequent events automatically nullified the agreement, most important of which was the 1978 war when Israel invaded the south and the Security Council then sent peace-keeping forces. The Palestinians then asked for the abrogation of the Cairo agreement with Lebanon, and the statement by (former) Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus was clear then: "Lebanon adheres to international agreements and so all other resolutions that are contrary to such agreements, including the Cairo agreement, must be abrogated." And then the recent Israeli invasion came to make any talk about the Cairo agreement nonsense.

Question: What about the civilian Palestinians? It has been said that there is an idea to expel every Palestinian that came to Lebanon after 1948. Is this true and, if so, what will the position of the Palestinians in Lebanon be?

Answer: There are no problems with civilian Palestinians. All the Palestinians who came to Lebanon before 1948 will remain in Lebanon. As for those who came after that date and resided in Lebanon with false and illegal documents and have not been issued with documents from the Lebanese state, they must go back to whichever country they came from. Lebanon alone cannot shoulder all the burden of the Palestinian problem; all the other Arab countries must also shoulder their responsibility toward them. Also, the Palestinians who remain in Lebanon must abide by all the Lebanese laws and respect Lebanese sovereignty. On the other hand I must say that, unfortunately, the campaign by some other Arab countries against us at this stage is nothing but a cover for the negative attitude of those countries toward the Palestinians.

Question: The situation in the mountain area is threatening Lebanon. What, in your view, is the way to ensure an end to this war?

Answer: There are secret hands manipulating the situation in the mountain area which has become a tool and a means to explode the situation at the expense of the Lebanese people and in the interest of others. Good efforts are now being made together with Shaykh 'Aql of the Druze community, Amir Majid Arslan, and the responsible Lebanese leaders who appreciate their responsibilities in order to deal with the situation.

Question: Some reports last week confirmed that Israel might withdraw to the Al-Awwali River and that you held a meeting with the Army command on ways of deploying Lebanese legitimate Armed Forces in the mountain area. Do you believe that the Lebanese Army is now capable of playing the security role required of it at this stage?

Answer: I want to point out that the Israeli army does not take orders from the Lebanese Government. It acts in accordance with Israeli interests. As regards the Lebanese Army, it has made a long quantitative and qualitative stride and we are proud of its capabilities and morale. It can now shoulder its national responsibilities. The Greater Beirut experiment is the best proof of the Lebanese Army's capabilities. It has managed to restore security in all the areas under its control, 100 percent. On this occasion I would like to mention that we have gone a long way toward uncovering some of the strings in the case of the U.S. Embassy explosion. This very day the judicial authorities took into custody the man charged with the attempted assassination of 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, director of the office of the brother Libyans in Beirut. He had earlier been captured by the Army and is now under interrogation. It has transpired that he is a member of an extremist leftist organization and that he carried out the operation on behalf of a certain Arab state. In several other incidents the Army was able to apprehend the culprits in a short time.

That is why the Lebanese Army is the hope of the future. It is now being equipped and its efficiency and combat capabilities are being developed to enable its deployment throughout Lebanese territory later on, particularly since we have already begun implementing the national service law. This is one of the important steps which will mold the Lebanese youth into one unit, which is the Army, which will thus be above all parties and which will in the future take the place of all the friendly foreign forces which have come to help us.

Question: Do you really consider yourself president of all the Lebanese people? Will you really work for equality between Muslims and Christians as you declared at the Al-Maqasid Islamic Society festival?

Answer: I wish the Arab League would hold a referendum in Lebanon, especially in the areas which are not under the control of the Lebanese authorities, to see to what extent all the Lebanese people, of all the various groups and sects, support the Lebanese regime and all its policies, and to see how they are continuously calling for an end to the illegitimate and alien presence on Lebanese territory and for the authority of the state to prevail instead. We are serious in our endeavor to promote social justice and equality among all the Lebanese people. No Lebanese, whatever his sect, shall get preference over any other Lebanese except on the basis of his qualifications and discharge of his national duties.

Question: Some members of the opposition say that the fact that the militias in Lebanon, whether Christian, Druze, or Muslim, have not been idssolved is hindering your march toward the peace, security, and reassurance you aspire to. Have, as has been suggested, any ideas been put forward for dissolving all the militias when the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon is assured?

Answer: The Lebanese state has expressed its readiness to abolish the militias and has in fact abolished them in the areas under its control. As regards the militias in other areas, you should ask the sides which control these areas.

Question: How do you expect accord to be achieved in Lebanon?

Answer: The word accord has been abused. Accord means, above all, having a strong government representing the hopes and aspirations of the people. However, television accord, where you have a dialogue by proxy among the various Arab regimes, is not real accord or real dialogue. Real accord is manifested by the government. Lebanon reflects accord in its attitudes and in its declared objectives. We insist on these objectives because they epitomize the will of the people. all the people, including the leaderships represented in the Chamber of Deputies and those not represented in the Chamber, have expressed support for the government.

On the other hand, some political reforms are necessary. The time has not yet come for discussing them because we are now preoccupied with the task of liberating our territory. It would be a crime against the homeland to raise the question of political plans and reforms because all the leaders and political parties should gear their efforts toward the liberation of Lebanon. It would be quite dangerous to discuss this matter when some areas are still occupied and besieged. These areas, the people there, and people's minds are bound to be affected if this subject is tackled now.

Question: How do you assess your Arab relations after the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, bearing in mind that article nine cancels all previous agreements under which Lebanon has certain commitments to the Arabs, and what is the attitude of the Arab states toward the recent Lebanese-Israeli agreement?

Answer: That [interpretation of] the article is incorrect. The agreement concluded with Israel does not at all cancel any commitment to the Arabs, not even the Arab joint defense pact, although this pact did not come to life and no meeting was held on it when Lebanon was invaded by Israel. That was an unforgivable crime as far as the Arabs were concerned, but we have not renounced these institutions and we are still attached to the Arab League and all its institutions, including the Arab joint defense pact. That pact was made for the defense of any Arab state subjected to any attack. I want to stress here that if any Arab state is attacked we are prepared to play our part and do our duty. The agreement with Israel does not prevent us from defending our rights and our sovereignty. The agreement stipulates that we should not get involved in any offensive war with any side. Incidentally, Lebanon is proud to be in solidarity with the Arabs and to be the first advocate of their causes. As regards Arab attitudes toward the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, they are all positive. We have not sensed any real opposition except from Syria for reasons known to everyone, Libya for special reaons, and the PDRY because it follows a certain policy and we do not blame it for that.

Question: What do you think of the Saudi role in Lebanon?

Answer: Saudi Arabia is our big sister and we harbor every affection and respect for it. I have friendly and cordial relations with most of its officials headed by King Fahd and Crown Prince 'Abdallah. This friendship is not something new. It dates back several years. There are direct relations between us. Saudi Arabia has long been playing a pioneering role in the Arab arena and especially Lebanon. It is a trustee of Arab heritage, noble values, and sanctities. The Lebanese people will never forget what Saudi Arabia is doing for the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon. Its efforts are guided by King Fahd. With every passing day we realize more and more the extent of his love for Lebanon and we become more sure of his formidable stand in defense of Arab unity of ranks and of all Arab interests.

Al-Jumayyil Addresses Ramadan Dinner 19 June
NC191951 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Republican Palace in Beirut by radio correspondent Joe Sa'adah — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The personalities invited by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to attend the dinner to break the fast that he held at the Republican Palace this evening on the occasion of the holy month of Ramadan began arriving at 1800 today. After the president, together with Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, welcomed the guests at the Republican Palace hall, the dinner began at 1910. In addition to Speaker al-As'ad, Prime Minister al-Wazzan, the Cabinet members, and a large number of deputies, the dinner was attended by the Lebanese religious community leaders — Their Eminences Mufti Khalid, Shaykh Shams ad-Din, and Shaykh Abu Shaqra; and Their Beatitudes Patriarchs Khuraysh, Hazin, and Hakim. A number of figures also attended, most prominent of whom was Ghassan Tuwayni.

The full recording of President al-Jumayyil's speech at this dinner banquet follows:

[Begin recording] This homeland has its people. Some of them died martyrs and are living with God, and some of them are alive, silently struggling in their homeland and setting examples. These free and honorable men wanted Lebanon, under the state leadership, to be a one homeland and not several homelands, and one state and not several statelets.

A master, strong, and free Lebanon is a pride for the Arabs and a support and victory for their right; a divided, shackled, and weak Lebanon is a burden to them and to their march.

This Lebanon — the homeland and state — will always be, as far as I am concerned, above the figure of the president, and the figure of the president will remain above the struggle of parties and organizations or of the different regions and communities.

The decision of the Lebanese homeland is a Lebanese affair. This decision will remain independent. We shall not accept that other regimes, organizations, and states around us should pride themselves on their decision being independent, while we should be ashamed and relinquish the independence of this decision in the face of any power that seeks to control Lebanon from outside or from within.

Just as we in the government insist that the state's legal authority should prevail over every inch of this homeland, and that every force other than its official force should withdraw from its territory, I insist by the same degree that this withdrawal should be accompanied by a clearing of hearts at home.

Gentlemen, the state, through its constitutional institutions and its official organs, has negotiated or will negotiate in the future. It is the state that has decided or that will decide. It is the state that has signed or that will sign. None other than the state will lead the Lebanese people, even if all doors and outlets are closed and if there is need to follow any other path that requires a greater degree of steadfastness, confrontation, and resistance. None other than the state will decide when, how, and where to make peace, and none other than it will decide when, how, and where to have a confrontation.

I speak on this subject through the conscience of the Lebanese people and out of responsibility for all their areas and generation. I have lived and I am now living what each one of you is suffering.

I promise you here that the state will not retreat in the face of any pressures or illegitimate practices, whether they come from near or far, from inside or from outside.

Our kinsmen in the north, the Al-Biqa', and the south; our kinsmen in the mountain and in Beirut: the state will not disappoint you and your hopes. It will not underestimate your awareness and your longing for it. It will not permit those who test your steadfastness and patience to stay and rest forever. Our people, our homeland, and our fate are one, even if the roles, policies, regions, and creeds differ. Today, more than at any time before, we are united in our homeland and in our God. [applause]

Today, more than at any day before, I renew before you and before the generations the pledge that this homeland, under the government's leadership, will rise from the ashes and the wreckage. [end recording]

Reagan Reportedly To Invite Al-Jumayyil
NC191329 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] All the political reports received in Beirut today indicate that the United States is using its political and diplomatic weight to remove the obstacles in the way of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

The reports say that the U.S. efforts are being directed in two lines. The first is in the direction of Syria and the second in the direction of Israel. We give the details in the following report:

The arrival of Dr Wadi' Haddad, President Amin al-Jumayyil's adviser for national security affairs, in Washington has coincided with the unraveling of some of the threads of the U.S. move to accelerate the steps leading to the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement so that its ratification by Lebanon

can be simultaneous with implementation measures. The purpose is to avoid the risk that implementation stagnates under circumstances such as prevailed when the agreement was signed by Lebanon, the United States, and Israel.

At a time when Dr Haddad is preparing to meet with U.S. officials tomorrow, there have been unconfirmed reports attributed to officials in the White House today indicating that U.S. President Reagan might invite President Amin al-Jumayyil to Washington 1 week before the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to the United States. Israeli radio, which attributed the report to White House officials, said that the purpose of inviting the Lebanese president to Washington is to reaffirm U.S. support to the Lebanese Government and to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

At any rate, Israel has started publishing some of the contents of President Reagan's message to Menahem Begin. U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis conveyed the message immediately on his return to Tel Aviv from Washington last Thursday. In Washington, the ambassador participated in the meeting of U.S. diplomats to some of the Middle East capitals together with U.S. presidential envoy to the area Ambassador Philip Habib.

Israeli radio said that the report submitted by the U.S. ambassador to Israel included information about Syria's possible change of its stance on the agreement and the possible withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon, if it realizes some of its aims.

Israeli radio added that in his message to the Israeli prime minister, President Reagan proposed that Begin advance the date of his scheduled visit to Washington so as to take place on 27 July. The radio said Begin will answer the U.S. president's proposal.

Saudi Minister Discusses Situation With Salim

NC181242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Following his meeting with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim this morning, Saudi Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir made a statement in which he said:

[Begin recording] There is no doubt that it was a good opportunity to meet with his excellency the minister. Naturally, we reviewed the conditions in the region in general and the conditions through which dear Lebanon is passing at this time. We also exchanged views on our joint issues and on everything pertaining to the joint good of the two fraternal countries — Lebanon and Saudi Arabia.

[Question by an unidentified person] Can we expect an Arab summit on Lebanon as a result of the efforts being undertaken by the kingdom?

[Answer] Any Arab summit that is not preceded by preparations in order to produce good results, I think, will not be in anybody's interests at present. [end recording]

Al-Wazzan Reaffirms No Secret Supplements

NC190658 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan reaffirmed today that there are no secret supplements to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He said that Lebanon has announced the agreement to its Arab brothers and that the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies has discussed it.

In an interview to be published by *Ash-Sharq* today, Al-Wazzan says: I believe there no alternative to strong and continuous relations with Syria. He adds that the security agreement is one of Lebanon's goals. Al-Wazzan goes on: Lebanon considers that the agreement has not been ratified, despite the fact that the Chamber of Deputies has endorsed it. The president of the republic has yet to ratify the relevant law. For the agreement to become valid, an important constitutional step providing for the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the agreement with the other side in the presence of the U.S. team which particiapted in the negotiations has yet to be taken.

Reportage on Reaction to Shootings in Tripoli

Al-Wazzan Denounces Massacre

NC171302 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The political and popular circles have paused before the horrible incident in Tripoli yesterday, which claimed the lives of innocent citizens. These circles denounced and strongly condemned such incidents, and called for ensuring the citizens' security and for ending the ordeal they have been experiencing for over 8 years.

These circles have noticed, after comparing the areas under the legal authority and those still under occupation, that security prevails where the Army and Internal Security Forces are deployed, and that anarchy continues in the areas still under the control of others. These circles maintain that daily experiences prove that security will not be ensured except through the legitimate Lebanese organs; namely, through the deployment of the Army and the Internal Security Forces in all Lebanese areas to stop the abnormal actions that occur daily, to prevent fighting and bloodshed, and to enforce the law in all Lebanese territory.

These circles have emphatically demanded that Lebanon be left alone to organize its internal affairs and to find the suitable treatment for them. They said this must be done, otherwise anarchy and murder will continue, as happened in Tripoli yesterday, and the violation of freedoms and coercion will continue, as happened in Dayr Qanun an-Nahr over the past few days.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan strongly denounced the Tripoli massacre. In a statement to the radio, he said:

[Begin recording] We have strongly denounced this massacre and followed its episodes with extreme pain.

The Tripoli resident can no longer be patient over what is happening in his city. We, too, cannot tolerate seeing our kinsmen and sons in such a dreadful situation. We have intensified our contacts with those concerned, and we hope that through these contacts an end will be put to this bloodshed in this patient city.

[Unidentified reporter] With regard to Dayr Qanun, Mr President, is there anything new?

[Al-Wazzan] With regard to Dayr Qanun, as a result of the efforts exerted by the government — by his excellency the president and by myself — with all the sides concerned, the security forces, led by the Tyre police station commander, were able to gradually enter the village last night, followed by the Red Cross and a UNIFIL force. The Israeli roadbock was then removed. This is an example of what our people in the south are facing. We hope to succeed in the efforts to remove injustice from all the southern villages and the entire south. We have spared no effort for the sake of the Ansar detainees — Lebanese and non-Lebanese. This issue continues to preoccupy our attention, and we are pursuing it with the attention it deserves. [end recording]

Karami Urges Restraint

NC171735 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The Higher Liaison Body's Political Committee reviewed the Tripoli massacre and other security incidents at a meeting it held today under the chairmanship of the coordinator general of the multinational force, Ambassador Colonel Johnny 'Abduh.

Meanwhile, in Tripoli, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami today spoke about the situation in the city, calling on Tripoli's citizens to be alert. He said:

[Begin recording] The ugly incident that took place yesterday and other incidents are aimed against Tripoli as a whole, at the security, economic, and political levels. This is part of a great plot toward which the nationalist forces have adopted a well known stand. We must be alert to what really takes place and its dimensions and who stands behind and encourages these incidents. We must also warn against the rumors and accusations that are being made at random. If we were to believe these rumors, we would find that all sides are accused of what is taking place. Is this true? There is only one culprit.

We would like to declare that the differences between one party and the other must be tackled in a way that will safeguard Tripoli's unity, strength, and role, because Tripoli is for all and with all as long as it is pursuing a solid nationalist course against all schemes and plots.

The Coordination Committee has discussed all these matters. It is holding contacts with all parties to acquaint them with what is really happening and to draw their attention to the need for cooperation regardless of all the differences for the sake of Tripoli's security and role, and for the sake of preserving this nationalist fortress against all plots.

We are likewise following up all the investigations with the appropriate quarters and authorities to expose all the facts in order to calm the situation and to punish whoever is found responsible.

I would like to address my compatriots and ask them to maintain self-restraint and to act according to the dictates of our interests and those of our country. The lack of discipline among the armed men, the establishment of barriers here and there, and certain abnormal practices are not among the matters that will contribute to the protection of this country and its people. Therefore, every one of us must be guided by his conscience and mind. We have been and continue to be with the authorities and the security forces, and we have always demanded that they carry out their role and act according to the dictates or their duty. [end recording]

Northern Command Council Formed

NC171915 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1720 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Informed sources have said that the inter-Arab dispute that began in Tripoli yesterday has led to urgent and undeclared inter-Arab and Lebanese-Arab contacts. Everyone knows that the various foreign forces present in Tripoli were the direct cause of the massacre which was carried out against the Lebanese in Al-Bahsas. These sources expect that yesterday's massacre is a prelude to liquidations on larger scale because, according to available information, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is required to stop the military support that the PLO gives to the resistance in Tripoli.

Informed sources in Beirut wonder about the implications of the massacre that occurred in Tripoli at a time when senior officials are using intensive, multi-faceted diplomatic moves on the U.S., European, Western, and Arab levels in an effort to oust all of the foreign forces from Lebanon. These sources consider the level of this eruption to be fabricated and aimed at confusing these moves and decreasing their momentum.

Following the failure of the Syrian efforts to instigate public opinion against the agreement through intimidation, Syria has begun to use other means and to give them titles, as if it is setting up a separatist state in the north. Reports about the establishment of a local administration in areas in the north, Al-Biqa' and the mountain say that the plan is (?taking place) under Syrian aegis and through pressure, intimidation, and enticement. It is aimed at establishing a political-military group, which includes nine parties and organizations, called the National Lebanese Group [at-tajammu' al-watani al-lubnani]. This will be declared in the next 10 days.

The PRESS NEWS AGENCY [WAKALAT AL-ANBA' AS-SUHUFIYAH] reports that a command council has been formed as follows:

- Sulayman Franjiyah as head, Rashid Karami as head of the executive organs, Walid Junblatt as the general military commander.

The PRESS NEWS AGENCY reports that the Amal Movement and the Giants Brigade [liwa' al-maradah] are working with the group but did not join the military force which is under the group's command The Amal Movement will work in Al-Biqa' and the giants in the northern Christian areas. [Former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami asked that the Palestinians participate in the group, but the Syrian side rejected his request.

The PRESS NEWS AGENCY reports that the Syrian side, represented by Minister Khaddam, General Hikmat ash-Shihabi and 'Ali Diba, has formulated the plan and submitted it to the parties and bodies. The following sides approved it: the Progressive Socialist Party, the organization of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Syrian [Social Nationalist] Party, the communist action organization, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Arab Democratic Party, the Arab Socialist Union, the Amal Movement, the Al-Musawi Movement and the Giants Brigade. It has been noticed that the plan has ruled out any role for the Arab army of Lebanon in establishing the local administration.

Schools, Businesses Reopen in Tripoli 20 June
NC200955 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Studies were resumed this morning in the public and private schools and in the branches of the Lebanese University in Tripoli. The city resumed its normal life with the beginning of the week. The approaches to the city and its commercial markets have been witnessing an energetic movement since this morning. According to security reports, there are some armed barriers around the party centers in some quarters.

Al-As'ad Urges U.S. to Implement Agreement
NC172120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad has demanded that the United States move to implement the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. He expressed his hope that the Syrian stand will eventually help Lebanon liberate its territory. Al-As'ad told a press forum presented by Lebanese television this evening that Lebanon has adopted its stand while its establishments and will are unified.

Syrian Chief of Staff Visits Tripoli 17 June
NC171857 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Major General Hikmat ash-Shihabi arrived in Tripoli today and chaired a meeting of the Syrian officers in the city within the framework of discussions of the latest security developments.

Syria Insists On Unconditional Israeli Pullout
NC191034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has declared that nothing short of an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon will lead to the withdrawal of the Syrian forces also.

In an interview with the weekly *Monday Morning*, which is published in English in Beirut, the Minister reiterated that Syria does not accept Israel's conditions as contained in the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Syrian Minister Reaffirms Inflexible Stance on Accord
NC191410 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The Syrian information minister today reasserted Syria's inflexible stance and explained Syria's opposition to the agreement.

In an interview to be published by the weekly *Monday Morning*, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad denied the reports to the effect that Syria might change its stance on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement if Lebanon implements some of the Syrian conditions. He also denied that it is possible to compel Syria to change its stand through pressure on it by any quarter.

He said the Syrian rejection of the agreement is a firm stand based on a deep study of the agreement's clauses. He added that this agreement was imposed on the Lebanese people, and that it is a treaty [mu'ahadatun] for normalizing relations, in addition to the fact that it exonerates Israel from all the crimes it committed against Lebanon and the Lebanese people, and against the Arabs in general.

The Syrian minister added: The agreement strips Lebanon of its political freedom, as well as of its economic role and its distinguished information role.

Minister Ahmad continued: To safeguard the Lebanese people's interests and Syria's security and safety, Damascus rejects the agreement in form and context, and it sides with each Lebanese who says no to Israel and no to the agreement.

The Syrian information minister declared that Syria will not change its stance because of pressure on it. He said those who believe pressure on Syria would make it change its stand on the U.S.-Israeli agreement, which was imposed on Lebanon, are steering away from logic and reality.

He added that Syria will only change its stance if certain conditions are met, in addition to the Israeli withdrawal.

Amal Movement's Barri on Syrian Relations
JN181637 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut — Nabih Barri, chairman of the Amal Movement Command Council, has asserted that nobody has the right to ignore the strong relations between Syria and Lebanon. In a statement to a SANA correspondent in Beirut today, he said: It is impossible to ignore the close relations existing between Syria and Lebanon or their historical and geographical relations. Whatever harms Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and security will affect the security of Syria and the entire Arab homeland.

Barri affirmed that there is no difference between the Amal Movement's course and that of the nationalist leaders, who have met in Zgharta to resist and abort the agreement which the Lebanese authority ratified with the Israeli enemy.

Barri condemned the Phalangist Party's sway over some factions of the Lebanese people and said: The Lebanese nationalists have to adopt a political stance which fulfills the Lebanese people's aspirations.

Beirut Cites Reports on Dayr Qanun Detentions
NC172000 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Citing Dayr Qanun an-Nahr's citizens in a dispatch from the town today, REUTER reports that the town's men were assembled in the schoolgrounds for 40 continuous hours during the Israeli army's siege of the town. The IDF took away all those between 18 and 25 years old; over 75 were detained.

Village Imam Shaykh Ibrahim Qasir said: We accept only the presence of the Lebanese legitimate authority. The imam called on the Israelis to release the 78 [as heard] detainees, whom he said were taken to Tyre. He said that about 8 people in the village which has a population of 2,000, were beaten by the Israelis for violating the curfew. The inhabitants said that Israeli bulldozers have cut down all trees in the area of the attack.

VOL: Palestinians Killed in Car Bomb Blast
NC182037 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The latest information about the car bomb explosion in Emile Iddih Street, behind the Commodore Hotel, says two Palestinians inside the car, Hasan Ramadan and Husayn Muhammad Ramadan, were killed, and Palestinian Zayn Abu Salim, who was driving the car, was wounded and removed to the American University Hospital, where he is under guard.

The information says the three men were taking the Peugeot 404, license number 137528, to a certain place. This was evident by the fact that the explosion took place in the middle of the street, breaking the car in two. It is also believed that the bomb, weighing 5 kg, was placed under the seats.

Two Bombings Reported in Beirut Area 20 June
NC200514 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] A security source has reported that unidentified persons traveling in a blue Fiat 125 threw a bomb at the shop of Jubran Karim Murad on Rashid Rida Street in Mar Ilyas Quarter 0045 this morning. The source added that the bomb exploded, destroying the shop but causing no casualties.

A bomb that was placed in a Mercedes car bearing license plate number 455547 went off at 0015 this morning. The car was parked in front of the Najib Zahr building near Beirut Hospital. A security source reported that the explosion injured 'Ali 'Abd Hinnawi and his wife, Fatimah Bashir. Damage was caused to the building and the car was burned.

RFL: Syrian-Israeli Artillery Exchange 20 June
NC201208 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Our Al-Biqa' correspondent reports that the Israeli positions in 'Ammiq were subjected to artillery shelling from the Syrian positions opposite them. The Israelis returned the fire, and the clash, which lasted about 30 minutes, ended at about 1215.

Israel's 'Agents' Blamed for Tripoli Deaths
JN171857 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch by Monte Carlo Radio correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris — live or recorded]

[Text] The Syrian capital received the news of the bestial massacre that was committed in Tripoli yesterday with strong denunciations and dismay, especially when officials here [in Damascus] realized the dimensions of the plot, which is not only directed against the wounded township but also against Syria and the Syrian presence. The role played by the Phalangist radio was more dangerous than the massacre itself in political terms, because it adopted a course primarily aimed at inciting sedition between the rival factions in the town and at stirring up feelings against the Syrian forces, which have been ceaselessly exerting efforts to ensure the security and safety of the citizens.

The Syrian official mass media have overtly accused Israel's agents of perpetrating the massacre, which noticeably took place in a haphazard, indiscriminate manner against passers-by. This corroborates the conviction that those who committed the massacre are alien infiltrators in the town, most of whose functionaries have rejected the agreement that the Lebanese regime signed with Israel. [words indistinct]. Work is underway in coordination with all parties concerned to take the necessary precautions to prevent other alien armed elements and killers from infiltrating Tripoli.

Lebanese Leftists Condemn Tripoli Massacres
JN182018 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut — The progressive Socialist Party (PSP) today accused Israel's agents of being responsible for the hideous massacre which was committed in Tripoli. In a statement issued today, the PSP said that the Israeli agents are trying to intensify the fighting among the sons of Tripoli to distract the nationalist leadership in the north, represented by former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah and Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, from its principle duty of foiling the Phalangist-Israeli agreement of submission.

Meanwhile, Muhsin Ibrahim, secretary general of the Communist Action Organization, condemned the Tripoli massacre, stressing that Israel intends, through its agents, to confuse northern Lebanon in order to cover up its ugly measures in southern-Lebanon and to strike at the nationalist ranks, which reject the contract of submission and struggle for the unconditional withdrawal of thee Israeli enemy.

Sources Deny Khaddam Plans To Visit U.S.
JN181521 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Well-informed Syrian sources in Damascus have said that 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, does not plan to visit the United States and that there have been no contacts between Washington and Damascus in this regard.

Al-Asad Receives Message From King Fahd
JN191808 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] At 1830 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Saudi Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who conveyed to the president a message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz revolving around the situation in the region. The president gave him a reply message.

Damascus Radio: Accord Position Reiterated
JN181258 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] No day passes without at least one Lebanese official, and at all levels, making emotional statements about Syria and its officials and reminding us of the special relationship between the two fraternal countries. This relationship is based on geography, history, and common interests. Some officials even go as far as saying that they are willing to discuss the issue of the requirements of Syrian security. They even speak about a security agreement with Syria.

All this is useful. However, sweet talk at this particular time is linked to the gist of another issue: They are asking Syria to accept the U.S.-Israeli agreement which is intended to be imposed on Lebanon. At the very least, they want Syria to keep silent about the implementation of this agreement and to ask a price for its silence. A Lebanese official, who chose to remain unnamed, said in a lengthy statement yesterday, that in Lebanon they want to know what Syria wants from Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and the United States as a price for withdrawing from Lebanon. This statement was published in the Lebanese papers yesterday and gives an idea of a certain line taken by Lebanese officials, who became involved in the Israeli-U.S. agreement and are trying to remain afloat above the waves of popular Lebanese opposition with the help of what they claim to be Arab and international support and the hopeful Syrian silence over the agreement.

In fact, those who are expressing devotion to relations with Syria, history, and geography to deceive the Lebanese people, mislead the Arab public opinion, and to claim that what they did has not made them give up their Arab affiliation and pan-Arab commitment to Syria and other Arab countries are merely carrying out an exposed and losing move that is like Anwar as-Sadat's pledges and promises when he signed the Camp David accords. He claimed that he only signed to regain the land and to expel Israel from the West Bank, Gaza, Jerusalem, and all occupied territories, and that he would resign immediately if he did not achieve these objectives.

It is well-known that As-Sadat's objectives were not achieved and despite that he did not resign. Instead, he joined the Arabs' enemies, became an obedient tool in U.S. and Israeli hands, and

met his well-known end. The Lebanese officials, who relinquished their Arab affiliation, tied their fate with the United States, placed all their cards in the U.S. hand, and gave in to U.S. pressure and Israeli conditions, are mistaken if they believe that they can influence Syria's position on the U.S.-Israeli agreement with their sweet talk.

This agreement is rejected from the Lebanese national viewpoint, the Syrian viewpoint, and the pan-Arab viewpoint. Despite all the attempts to beautify it and deceive the people, this agreement is a threat to the security of Syria and the Arab nation, not to mention that it greatly harms Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. Any discussion which is based on the Israeli-Lebanese agreement cannot be fruitful, successful, and positive.

As for the talk about Syrian-Lebanese relations, this does not require the enthusiasm of the proponents of this agreement. Relations between Syria and Lebanon are a vital necessity to the two countries. The two fraternal people must inevitability establish these relations on an exemplary basis that would guarantee national, pan-Arab and vital interests and that would be in harmony with the nature of things, history, geography, and the national will.

Syria is eager to maintain the best relations with fraternal Lebanon but it is not eager at all to detach Lebanon from its Arab surroundings and attach it to the United States and Israel. Syria is also eager to have Lebanon remain independent, sovereign, and free, but it is not eager at all to place southern Lebanon in Israel's hands prior to its annexation. Syria is eager to see a brighter Lebanon, carrying out its role within its surroundings, but it is not eager to have Lebanon become the gateway through which Israel will enter into the Arab world. Syria is concerned over the security of Lebanon, Syria and the Arab nation, but it is not at all eager to make Lebanon an extension of the Israeli security sphere. Those who are speaking about Syria's price are businessmen who have mastered the art of selling, purchasing, and bargaining at all prices. Through the agreement with Israel and by putting themselves under the U.S. wings, they are selling independence, freedom, sovereignty, and the future.

Syria's stand is a principled and ethical stand based on its concern over Syria, Lebanon, and the Arab nation. This stand cannot be changed or replaced. If the United States and Israel cannot succeed in changing this stand through incitements, threats, pressures, aggression and the threats of waging war, those who trade with words and those who bargain on homelands, cannot change it with sweet talk and empty promises.

Palestine Broadcast on U.S.-Israeli Coordination

JN182057 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Palestine Broadcast: Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S.-Israeli coordination continues to peddle the plot agreement and entrench the imperialist-Zionist hegemony on the Arab region. Menahem Begin has received a very friendly message from President Reagan reflecting the good relations between Tel Aviv and Washington after the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The Zionist enemy radio says that Reagan, in this message, affirmed U.S. adherence to Israel's security and his readiness to continue, by all means in the United States' power, to try to achieve the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese from Lebanon.

This announcement is a direct threat to Syria, because all the political and military weight of the United States will be utilized to pressure Syria to accept the agreement of submission. The announcement also means a U.S. green light for Israel to launch aggression against Syria.

Israeli political sources say that the United States has no objection to Israel's deployment of Zionist forces in Lebanon as it wishes. A senior Israeli diplomat said the day before yesterday that Israel will consult with Reagan's administration before redeploying its forces in Lebanon. Diplomatic sources say that Israel has not yet decided anything on the partial withdrawal and redeployment of its forces in Lebanon. These sources added that there is a strong feeling in Israel that the losses among the Israeli forces must be reduced by moving them out of positions which are difficult to defend and redeploying them in more secure positions. These sources said that Israel will consult the Reagan administration before adopting this step. This point was asserted by David Kimche, now in Washington.

The British paper *The Guardian* attacks the continued Zionist invasion of Lebanon and strongly criticizes Begin's policy. The paper says: The price which Israel has paid in the form of human losses, a bad reputation, and great losses [as heard] was greater than the achievement of the invasion. The paper expresses the belief that the Israelis have lost confidence in themselves. The paper says: The military approach which Israel has adopted over the past 35 years has failed to bring peace to Israel. This policy has failed to achieve peace.

Speaker on Strategic Balance With Israel

JN191820 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 19 Jun (SANA) — Under the patronage of Muhammad az-Zu'bi, People's Assembly Speaker, a celebration was held here today in honor of the workers who are the heroes of production. Comrade 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and the ministers of supply, labor, and industry attended the celebration.

During the celebration, Az-Zu'bi delivered a speech in which he asserted that Syria has made its option to achieve the strategic balance with the Zionist enemy. This is the only option to prevent the Arab destruction, capitulation, and coercion, he said.

Az-Zu'bi affirmed that Syria has become impregnable and that any crazy adventure will show the Zionist enemy how wrong its estimations and calculations were. The Zionist enemy will pay the price which he escaped in the previous confrontations, he said.

Az-Zu'bi also asserted that the Phalangist-Israeli-U.S. agreement was still born and that it carries the impossibility of its implementation. He added that statements and lies will not

deceive the Lebanese people who every day affirm their rejection and resistance of the agreement.

Concluding his speech, Az-Zu'bi asserted that Syria has chosen the path of steadfastness and confrontation and that it will not allow any relinquishment or compromise of rights and dignity. He added that Syria will keep on fighting to liberate the land and regain Arab dignity.

Comrade 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, Regional Command member, delivered a speech during the celebration, in which he praised the great efforts being exerted by the workers for increasing production, developping the economy, and supporting Syria which is facing the most brutal imperialist-Zionist onslaught which seeks to control Arab existence and destiny.

Comrade Nasir asserted Syria's principled and steady stance in defending the crucial Arab issues and their central issue — Palestine.

At the end of the celebration, Az-Zu'bi, Comrade Nasir, and the ministers distributed rewards to the workers who are the heroes of production.

Az-Zu'bi Cables Congratulations to Andropov

JN172028 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahumd az-Zu'bi today sent a cable of congratulations to Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the latter's election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The following is the text of the cable:

Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: On the occasion of your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, it gives me pleasure to send you my heartfelt, sincere congratulations in my name and onbehalf of my colleagues in the People's Assembly for the confidence placed in you by the representatives of your friendly Soviet people.

The friendship and cooperation between our two assemblies and peoples have developed and they are constantly being deepened to reaffirm the strong ties and the mutual interests of our two peoples in confronting the reactionary, imperialist, and Zionist forces hostile to the nations' interest in liberation, respect for rights, and bolstering of security and stability.

Our people always recall your people's support for the rights and just causes of the Arab nation in their confrontation of the aggressive Israeli-imperialist designs which aim at expanding and spreading U.S. hegemony over the Arab region. Your election as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium is a good occasion and a definite step toward unifying our joint struggle against the enemies of freedom and progress. The U.S.-Zionist alliance represents an obvious example of these enemies in the Arab region.

Finally, I send to you my best wishes of continued good health and happiness and to the friendly Soviet people further success and prosperity.

Al-Asad Congratulates PRC President on Election

JN191538 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a congratulatory cable to Li Xiannian on his election yesterday a president of the PRC. The following is the text of the cable:

I am pleased to extend to you our heartfelt congratulation on your election by the National People's Congress as a president of the PRC. I extend to you good wishes of success in your responsibilities, continued good health and happiness, and continued progress for the friendly PRC people. I also express confidence that the friendly relations between our countries will develop in the coming years for the mutural benefit of our people.

Preparations for Lebanon Redeployment To Begin

TA200525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The foreign minister says that Israel will soon adopt measures which will lead to a change in the deployment of its forces in Lebanon.

In an interview with our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, Minister Shamir said that preparations for these measures are being made now, and that checks and deliberations are held to guarantee that the IDF soldiers and the Galilee settlements are not harmed. The change in deployment should be done in coordination with Lebanon and with the United States. Washington, the foreign minister noted, is not enthusiastic about Israel's intention in this matter,but it is not opposed to it either.

Kimche Comments on Talks in Washington

TA171153 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche is now holding high-level discussions in Washington. He told reporter Connie Lonn about the talks so far:

[Begin recording] [Kimche] I'm sure they will be very fruitful talks. We are having a very frank exchange about all sorts of questions. It is not a question of redeployment and withdrawal — it's a tour d'horizon: general, ordinary, regular talks that we hold from time to time. That's all there is to it.

[Lonn] So why were you called in at this time? Is it because the situation is more tense than before?

[Kimche] I wasn't called in at this time.

[Unidentified male correspondent] When did you like to come?

[Kimche] Well, I came because we think it's a very good thing to have talks from time to time between two allies on many subjects, including Lebanon. There are many other subjects.

[Lonn] Would you like to see Israel pull back on an interim basis, a partial withdrawal?

[Kimche] I would like to see all foreign forces, including Israelis, leaving Lebanon as soon as absolutely possible. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Director General Kimche will be holding more talks in Washington later today.

Describes Talks as 'Interesting'

TA180535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] In Washington, the director general of Israel's Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, had another round of talks with Secretary Shultz.

Kimche later told our reporter that the talks were interesting and friendly. He said they covered a wide range of issues, not just the Lebanese question. Kimche declined to be drawn out on what, if any, decisions were taken in his Washington meeting.

Ben-Elisar Sees 'Signs of Moderation' in Syria

TA181020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee Chairman Eliyahu Ben-Elisar believes that the Cabinet will shortly decide about an IDF redeployment in Lebanon which will reduce the territory controlled by the IDF. He emphasized that the redeployment would be effected regardless of the U.S. pressure about a unilateral withdrawal.

MK Ben-Elisar added that there are at present signs of moderation in the Syrian attitude toward Israel, and that this change may have come about in the wake of Soviet pressure. He was speaking at Kibbutz Elon.

HA'ARETZ Notes Possible Changes in Syrian Stand

TA191049 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 19 Jun 83 pp 1,2

[Report by Yehuda Litani and Gid'on Samet]

[Excerpt] Reports received in Jerusalem over the last few days indicate there is a slight change in Syria's attitude toward the evacuation from Lebanon. According to political elements in Jerusalem, the Saudis — who have been holding contacts with the Syrians — discovered that Syria's stand is less rigid than it waspreviously. It listens more to the Saudi demands and is even attempting to offer conditions in this affair.

In Jerusalem, it is believed that the ratification of the agreement with Israel in the Lebanese Parliament might have caused the relaxation in Syria's rigidity. They said there is still no room for a great deal of optimism, but the Syrian question cannot be viewed now with total pessimism.

Chief of Staff Levi on Lebanese Army's Ability

TA191237 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1152 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi says that the IDF's redeployment in Lebanon is not a panacea, but it will give us better conditions in Lebanon. The various alternatives for a redeployment have not yet been concluded, the chief of staff said. In a talk with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the chief of staff said that, in his opinion, the Lebanese Army in its present condition is unable to fill the vacuum left by the IDF without being given special conditions.

[Begin recording] [Levi] A body can be put to a straightforward military test: How many tanks, how many cannons, and how many soldiers it has. As far as Lebanon is concerned, one should examine the element called consensus [last word in English]; not

only external but internal consensus as well. According to my assessments, there are today possibilities of consensus — both internal and external — which will make possible, by legitimization and organization, the occupation of the space which will be evacuated by the IDF.

[Tal] To what extent is the Lebanese Army today equipped and able to carry out missions in the sector now controlled by the IDF when and if these missions are required of it?

[Levi] The Lebanese Army has units, and it has equipment. It is now undergoing training, including training by U.S. personnel and with U.S. military aid. As for the tasks: whether it will be able to repel the Syrian Army on its own — I am not sure this is included among the Lebanese Army's tasks today. If it has the legitimization, both local and that of other international bodies, it will be able to do so. [end recording]

Shamir, Arens May Join Begin on U.S. Trip
TA191536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Jerusalem political sources believe that Ministers Shamir and Arens will join the prime minister on his trip to the United States to discuss the problem of Lebanon with U.S. Administration leaders. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports, from these sources, that there will not be any IDF redeployment in Lebanon before the prime minister's trip, unless there is a deterioration in the security situation in the areas being held by the IDF.

In this context, our correspondent reports that the U.S. Administration is to send an envoy from the U.S. State Department within the next few days for a discussion about the IDF redeployment, and the Americans may also play some sort of role in the area to be evacuated by the IDF.

Deputy Prime Minister Ehrlich Dies in Jerusalem
TA191937 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1935 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Jerusalem, 19 Jun (ITIM) — Deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister Simha Ehrlich passed away at 2100 this evening at the Biqur Holim Hospital in Jerusalem. Details about the funeral will be published tomorrow.

Near his deathbed were members of his family, his children, and aides.

Doctors' Hunger Strike Protest Spreading
TA181210 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The doctors' hunger strike is spreading. Tomorrow, doctors at Nahariyya, at three Haifa hospitals, at the Beilinson in Petah Tiqwa, the Me'ir in Kefar Sava, and the Kaplan in Rehovot are expected to join their colleagues in Beersheba to protest the delay in dealing with their grievances.

Soroko Hospital in Beersheba, the focus of the hunger strike so far, is said to be in turmoil this morning. From Beersheba, Li'ora Mori'el:

[Begin Mori'el recording] Dozens of doctors are still on a hunger strike at Soroka hospital in Beersheba, taking water only for the 5th day in a row. Though weakening physically, the doctors say that they feel very good otherwise as many citizens come to show their support. Some, of course, come to argue with the doctors and lively debates abound.

Doctor Ram Yishay, head of the Israel Medical Association, has joined the hunger strike today. Yishay said that it is naive to expect the hunger strike to move a callous finance minister, but when hospitals are forced to close down because the doctors cannot come, things will begin to move. He is now trying to get hold of Deputy Prime Minister David Levi to meet with the feisty Soroka doctors and to get other well-placed officials to intercede. All the doctors here are united in their demand for the matter to be forwarded to a Knesset committee and the strike to end.

Mayor Eliyahu Nawi, who came to visit this morning, at first caused great consternation because of his view that the strike was none of his business, but soon changed his tactics and was busy phoning friendly politicans. An hour ago Alignment MK Yitzhaq Peretz of Dimona phoned to say that opposition leader Shim'on Peres would be coming to Soroka at 1600 this afternoon.

While the doctors appreciate this help, they are wary of becoming political pawns. Their feeling is that since they treat all patients equally, no matter what their political leaning, they must not become a political football. [end recording]

In Nahariyya, the head of the hospital strike committee has issued an urgent appeal to Lebanese patients, particularly those who have had kidney transplants, to return to the hospital immediately for checkups. Our reporter in the north says that since the start of the doctors' strike 4 months ago, patients from Lebanon have stayed away and all efforts to trace them have been unsuccessful.

Emergency Health Deployment Prepared
TA191650 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The government has prepared a plan to coordinate the IDF's Medical Corps in an emergency deployment if the health system collapses due to the physicians' hunger strike. This has been learned by our correspondent Elihu Ben-On.

Our correspondent says that physicians are now staging a hunger strike in all large hospitals around the country except for Tel Hashomer Hospital [in Ramat Gan].

Cabinet Discusses Physician Situation

TA191136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1125 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Report by Elihu Ben-On from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem]

[Excerpts] The Cabinet meeting has ended. The Cabinet has decided that the prime minister, according to his proposal, will deal with the physicians' problem. He will meet with both the health and finance ministers soon in order to determine how to get the physicians back to work and stop their hunger strike.

Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said that this proposal was made at the prime minister's initiative after a discussion on the affair, and that the Cabinet's first call is for the physicians to stop the hunger strike and return to work. As stated, the prime minister will summon the two ministers soon. Other ministers, such as Labor Minister Aharon Uzan, raised the proposal of arbitration but this proposal was not accepted.

Education Minister Zvulun Hammer said the Cabinet today held a thorough discussion on this problem in an effort to think of ways to end the strike. There is a great desire to end the strike and as said the prime minister will personally handle this matter now. He may act as mediator and may initiate proposals on ending the strike, but there are no clear details on this yet.

More on Cabinet Meeting

TA191228 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1148 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem]

[Text] The Cabinet today received a very short report on political issues. It is important to emphasize that most of the Cabinet meeting today was dedicated to the physicians' strike.

The ministers today witnessed very harsh verbal exchanges between Health Minister Shostak and Finance Minister Aridor. Yoram Aridor accused Shostak of causing anarchy in the Cabinet's work just as he has caused anarchy in the health services. The prime minister wanted this comment deleted and, as Aridor refused, the prime minister told him: This is not in your hands.

As stated, the ministers hardly received a political report today. When they were all ready to leave the meeting, Minister Moda'i asked: We have heard of letters the prime minister has received from the U.S. President and we have heard reports about David Kimche's trip. Can we not know details about what is happening? The prime minister replied that he had indeed received a letter from the U.S. President inviting him for a meeting in Washington on 27 July, and tomorrow the prime minister intends to answer President Reagan's letter and accept his invitation.

On other issues: Foreign Minister Shamir spoke of David Kimche's meetings [in the United States] noting that they had been planned 4 weeks ago in advance and there were no prior plans to discuss Israel's unilateral withdrawal. The Americans, Minister Shamir said, still believe it will be possible to reach a settlement with the Syrians and get the Syrian forces out of Lebanon although the Syrian foreign minister has lately refused to meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The Cabinet today approved a long list of Foreign Service appointments, the most outstanding of which is that the prime Minister's adviser, Yehuda Avner, will be Israel's next ambassador to London. Mr Yehuda Avner has given up his British citizenship only recently, in preparation for assuming this post. On this subject, too, there was a short verbal exchange only. Defense Minister Arens, so we were told by ministers, expressed his discontent that the ministers or major Cabinet figures were not consulted on these appointments. Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said he scrutinized the biographies of some of the people who will be sent abroad on behalf of the Foreign Ministry and learned that they served in key positions in the Labor Party in the past. He asked whether these people will be able to explain the Likud's policy. On this, Begin said the policy of the Government of Israel — not the Likud — is in question. Tzipori said: Yes, but this is decided by the Likud. All the appointments Minister Shamir submitted to the Cabinet today, however, were approved.

The most interesting appointment — and this has not been publicized yet — will be the appointment of Major General [military rank as heard] Ya'aqov Even [the IDF's spokesman] who will retire from the IDF and will be appointed Israel's consul general in Los Angeles. This is an initial report on the Cabinet meeting today.

EEC To Lift Economic Sanctions From War

TA191242 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The EEC is lifting the sanctions it imposed on Israel since the beginning of the war in Lebanon. Our correspondent in Stuttgart David Witzthum has learned that the EEC leaders decided this in their meeting this morning.

In the framework of the sanctions, the EEC countries froze their ties with Israel on various economic, financial, and agricultural matters.

Government Pleased With Decision

TA191722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] This evening, the Foreign Ministry expressed its satisfaction over the decision made at the EEC summit meeting to cancel the measures adopted against Israel in the wake of the Peace for Galilee Operation. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir pointed out that the measures had not been justified at the time and were certainly not justified at present, in the wake of the agreement with Lebanon.

Political circles recalled that Minister Shamir conducted a special tour 2 weeks ago with the aim of bringing about a change in the attitude of the European countries toward Israel and this change has indeed come about.

Shamir on EEC, Lebanon

TA200624 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer on 19 June; place not given]

[Text] [Schiffer] The decision made in Stuttgart ends a period of sanctions the European countries imposed on Israel, Foreign Minister Shamir said.

[Shamir] We should now continue this process of improving relations. Today's decision by the EEC did not come about by itself; it is the result of a coordinated and intensive effort by the Foreign Ministry, with the aid of our numerous friends in Washington and in European capitals.

[Schiffer] The agreement Israel signed with Lebanon has yielded fruits in the political sphere, in the foreign minister's opinion. As for changes in the area in Lebanon — there are none in the meantime, and the question arising in every discussion is how long will we wait for the Syrians? When will the IDF change its deployment in Lebanon?

[Shamir] Israel will do this. Israel intends to make this move. Deliberations and checks are underway since this matter is not simple. We need to change the IDF's deployment in such a manner as to prevent harm to IDF soldiers and to the Galilee. To this end, this change must be made in full coordination with both Lebanon and the United States. I would not say the United States is enthusiastic about this but it is not opposed to it either. It is not enthusiastic since it still hopes that Syria will change its mind, and therefore it naturally prefers the solution which is also preferable for us: the implementation of the entire agreement —namely the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. If things are delayed, however, Israel will not wait, and I think that in the near future we will implement these moves which we are referring to as changes in deployment.

U.S. Interest in Military Products Reported

TA171108 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 17 Jun 83 p 3

["Exclusive" Report from the United States by Yosef Pri'el]

[Text] Washington — Next Thursday, the Tadiran company is going to exhibit the tiny drone it produced to U.S. Army experts who have an interest in purchasing it. In the course of a journalists' tour of the communications and electronics exhibition currently being held in Washington, the Tadiran company directors reported that the U.S. Army representatives visited Israel a month ago to discuss the possibilities of purchasing the tiny drone and other Tadiran-made communications equipment. In the wake of this visit, the Tadiran company will hold an exhibition of this pilotless plane at Fort Lewis in the State of Washington for U.S. Army experts.

The tiny pilotless plane is now shown in the Washington exhibition alongside a large number of products and communications, control and command systems. The assistant director general of the Tadiran Company, Major General (Reserves) Natan Sharoni, reported that as a result of the Lebanese war's lessons, improvements and changes have been introduced in the Tadiran communications and control systems.

Two new instruments are being exhibited in Washington for the first time: One is an electronic instrument for the disruption of enemy communications, and the second is a modern communications instrument experimented on only in the IDF and which conveys information in a graphic, numerical, and printed manner. The Tadiran directors reported great interest in the Israeli products, and that the representatives of many U.S. companies engage in some "industrial espionage" by photographing the Israeli products included in the exhibition.

Economic Relations With France Gain Momentum

TA200842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpt] After a long deadlock in Israeli-French commercial relations, French Government representatives have lately appealed to Israeli representatives requesting that all economic agreements between the two countries be implemented. This was disclosed by our commercial attache in Paris, out of deliberations a senior French delegation of industrialists and financiers is currently holding in Israel. The delegation includes representatives of large French companies, and is being hosted by Industry and Commerce Minister Gid'on Pat. Israel expects a new momentum in bilateral economic relations, as reported by correspondent Gadi Sukenik:

[Begin recording] [Sukenik] There have been a series of joint economic events between the Israeli and French Governments in recent weeks. It seems that the effect of the agreement signed with Lebanon is now gradually balancing the effect of the war itself. We asked for a confirmation of this assessment from the commercial attache in the Israeli Embassy in Paris, Eldad Gat:

[Gat] It is true that about a month ago French Government representatives approached us and requested the implementation of the conclusions [sikumim] we reached in April 1982, when the joint Israeli-French economic committee met for the first time in 11 years. They requested the implementation of the issues we agreed upon them, which, to our regret, have not been implemented over the past year.

[Sukenik] The fact that the French Government has recently canceled the official guidelines given in the 1970's, whereby French companies could cooperate with the Arab boycott, is another fine feature in this general picture of the situation. Today, cooperation with the Arab boycott in France is tantamount to a criminal offense, and the cases of surrender to this boycott have largely decreased. [end recording]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Iran's Khomeyni

LD180913 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli 18 Jun (JANA) — JANA has learned that Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, in the past few days sent a message to his holiness Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni imploring him to personally intervene over internal events in Iran, the reactions to which has pleased imperialism, primarily America. These events are to all appearances achieving one blow after another which imperialism wants against the progressive forces.

The leader in his message stressed that we fear that behind what has happened there are forces hostile to the Islamic Revolution want to split its ranks from within and demolish the revolutionary forces which stood by it at times of difficulty.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Military Academy Cadets

LD201025 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Jun [JANA] — The commander of the revolution yesterday evening met with cadets of the military academy and explained to them the current Arab situation following his recent tour of a number of Arab countries and that there is no hope except in the new Palestine resistance and Syria's steadfastness.

The commander affirmed that the historical role of Libya was to instigate and amass all the potentials of the Arab nation to face up to the Zionist death train which is threatening the Arab nation from the Gulf to the ocean.

After the brother commander ended his speech, the cadets staged a huge march affirming their commitment to and adherance and readiness to defend the Great 1 September Revolution and to block the death train.

Saudi Minister on Al-Qadhdhafi's View of AWACS

NC190750 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] In a statement to the Jamahiriyah television, Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has stated that the AWACSplanes were brought into Saudi Arabia to serve the interests of the Arab nation and that they are under Saudi administratqon.

In the statement to the television station, which he made during the brother leader of the revolution's visit to Saudi Arabia; the Saudi defense minister said that the Saudi Arab youth are being trained on these planes, that they have absorbed much of their technicalities and that they are now prepared to assume charge of the more modern planes which will arrive in Saudi Arabia in 3 years. Answering a question about the extent of the benefit of the presence of the AWACS in Saudi Arabia, the Saudi defense minister said: These planes are in Saudi Arabia to protect the Arab nation against any Zionist interference, particularly in the oil areas which are the most endangered in the Arab world.

In conclusion, the Saudi defense minister said: I would like to assert that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has discussed the issue and that he is fully convinced that their presence serves Arab and Islamic interests.

JANA: 'Arafat Plots Al-Qadhdhafi Assassination

LD180850 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Brussels, 18 Jun (JANA) — The Belgian periodical (*Le Vif*) in its issue yesterday reported that Yasir 'Arafat has ordered plans to be drafted to have Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi assassinated.

The periodical reported that 'Arafat made this decision after it became clear to him that Al-Qadhdhafi's interference in PLO affairs has placed 'Arafat in danger.

MOROCCO

King Hassan II Greets Andropov on New Post

LD182134 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, God grant him support, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Mr Yuriy Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The text of the telegram is as follows:

We have learned with great satisfaction of your election as head of the USSR. On this happy occasion I would like to convey to you most sincere congratulations and best wishes for your personal health and happiness. We are sure that as a result of your broad political experience and your great ability to understand current problems which confront mankind, you will work to solve international differences by peaceful means and dialogue and within the framework of respecting the legitimate interests of all states.

On our part, we can but affirm to you our intention to strengthen the relations of confidence and friendship which traditionally exist between our two countries for the benefit of our two peoples and world peace. While we renew our warm congratulations, we beg you, Mr. USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, to accept our highest esteem.

SUDAN

Numayri Addresses Cabinet on Decentralization

JN191750 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jun (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri addressed the Council of Ministers today. The president explained the outlines of the duties on the coming phase as a step towards executing the comprehensive

political programme where he confirmed his commitment to the Islamic method as a conviction he was committed to during his second mandate and will reach its peak in the third mandate.

President Numayri stated that he will continue his efforts to realize decentralization in Sudan, adding that the implementation of such a system in south Sudan according to Addis Ababa accord has been an example to follow for the whole Sudan.

The president said that a supreme committee will be formed to make recommendations and studies on reducing central organs.

There are studies already realized according to which a number of central institutions will shortly be reduced or cancelled, he added.

About the National People's Assembly, President Numayri asked the house leader to submit a report to the Cabinet at the end of every round dealing with the house deliberations on the performance of the excutive organ.

Sudanese Regional Governors, Ministers Sworn In
JN181614 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Jun (SUNA) — The deputy governors of the Upper Nile, Equatoria, and Bahr al-Ghazal Regions today took the constitutional oath before President Numayri. The regional ministers of the three southern regions also took the constitutional oath.

TUNISIA

Mzali Announces Cabinet Reshuffle; Moalla Out
LD181122 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received this morning at the Palace of the Republic in Carthage Mr Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister, who made the following statement after the meeting: Mr Mansour Moalla has been relieved of his functions, and his excellency the president of the republic has appointed Salah Ben Mbarka, minister of finance, Ismail Khelil minister of planning, Abderrazak Kefi, minister of information (replacing Tahar Belkhoja); and Ezzedine Chelbi, secretary of state to the minister of economy in charge of tourism and handicraft industry.

Defense Minister Holds Talks in Paris
LD171618 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, 17 Jun (MAP) — Tunisian Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly was received on Thursday in Paris by his French counterpart, Mr. Charles Hernu.

Mr. Baly, who arrived in France on an official visit on Wednesday at Mr. Hernu's invitation, is to attend the launching in Cherbourg of "La Combattante," the first of three patrol boats ordered from France by Tunisia in 1982.

At the end of his talk with Mr. Hernu, Mr. Baly said that: This new meeting permitted us to sum up the situation in the field of French-Tunisian military cooperation and to envisage the means to develop it.

The talks between the two ministers, Mr. Baly went on, are to be placed within the framework of "privileged relations" which exist between France and Tunisia and follow upon the visit made by Mr.Hernu to Tunisia in June 1981 and that of the Tunisian defense minister to Paris in August 1982.

He announced that Mr. Hernu accepted his invitation to come to Tunisia at a date to be decided later. The French minister stressed the symbolic character of Mr. Baly's visit and the "warm" atmosphere in which it took place owing to the friendship links which unite the two countries.

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers: SDAR Willing To End Current War
LD171549 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The Saharan Ministry of Information has issued a statement saying that Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic [SDAR] and secretary general of the Polisaro, has chaired [word indistinct] an enlarged meeting which included the members of the executive committee of the government and the Polisario Political Bureau. The statement added that Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz submitted a comprehensive report on the work of the 19th OAU Summit, and on the activities of the Saharan delegation during this summit.

The participants in the meeting expressed their satisfaction with the convening of the summit because of the historic initiative taken by the SDAR which made it possible to defeat the maneuvers of the enemies of Africa. The participants also stressed the SDAR's willingness to work toward ending the current war between the brothers which is painful to both the Saharan and Moroccan peoples, threatens the stability and security of the continent and damages the interests of its peoples.

ETHIOPIA

Delegation Leaves for Prague Peace Conference

EA172245 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpt] An 11-member delegation led by Comrade Tesfaye Abdi, COPWE Central Committee member and ambassador of Ethiopia to Bulgaria, left Addis Ababa today for Prague to attend the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War. The 5-day assembly is organized by the World Peace Council.

KENYA

Finance Minister Accused of 'Gross Inefficiency'

EA171248 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The minister for finance, Mr Arthur Magugu, came under heavy fire in Parliament for not being able to present this year's budget to the House on time. He was accused of gross inefficiency and deliberately seeking to embarrass the government. Members noted that this would be the first time in the history of independent Kenya that the budget will not be presented to Parliament on time. Several members felt that Mr Magugu was not able to discharge the very important duties of the Ministry of Finance and should resign so that another Kenyan would take over the running of finances in this country.

The accusations were made during a procedural motion moved by the leader of government business [home affairs minister], Mr Mwai Kibaki. Standing orders of the House require that annual estimates of a new financial year should be tabled in the House before 20th June.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Greets Andropov on Election

EA192047 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, sent a message of congratulations today to Yuriy Andropov, who has been elected president of the Soviet Union.

Challe Siad declared in his message: On behalf of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, SRSP, the government, and the people of Somalia, and on my own behalf, I convey to you congratulations in connection with your election to the post of president. Challe Siad wished Soviet President Yuriy Andropov good health.

TANZANIA

Reportage on Developments in Treason Case

All 30 Accused Released

EA171648 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The government today released all 30 persons accused of having allegedly conspired to illegally overthrow the government between last December and this past January.

For the prosecution, the senior superintendant of police told the Kisutu magistrates court in Dar es Salaam that the government director of prosecutions had prepared a statement explaining that the accused should be released from custody.

Following this statement, the chief resident magistrate of the court, Ndugu Joseph Masanche, ordered prison officials to release the accused, who could not be taken to court today.

Ndugu Tatu Omari said that the move includes two other accused persons who escaped from jail last Saturday. However, he warned that the accused may be brought to court again on the same charges if necessary.

The accused, 21 soldiers of the Tanzania People's Defense Force and civilians, were indicted on three charges: seeking to kill the president of the United Republic, to remove the president from his post as president, and to illegally overthrow the government.

Accused Reportedly in Detention

EA172113 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam — The government has detained all 30 of the people who were charged with treason. The principal secretary of the Interior Ministry, Ndugu Matiko, said today in Dar es Salaam that the accused have been detained since yesterday under the national security detention laws. Ndugu Matiko said that the detention order also applied to two other accused persons who escaped from jail last Saturday.

Earlier today, the government decided not to continue with the treason charges against the accused, who are alleged to have plotted to overthrow the government in the December-January period.

Minister, Prison Comissioner Resign

EA192022 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] President Nyerere today received and accepted letters of resignation from the minister for home affairs, Ndugu Abdallah

Said Natepe, and from the commissioner of prisons, Ndugu (Jamba Ndemere). Their resignations follow the escape by two of the accused in a treason case, Pius Lugangila and Hatty Maghee. They were among 30 people accused of treason whose case was withdrawn early last week and who are now in detention.

In yesterday's Parliamentary session, Serengeti Member of Parliament Ndugu (Mungate) demanded an explanation of the escape. Ndugu (Mungate) also proposed that the minister for home affairs and the commissioner of prisons should resign as a result of the incident.

BURUNDI

Coverage of President Bagaza's Visit to France

Meets Mitterrand, Discusses Cooperation

EA171723 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Summary] Franco-Burundian cooperation and the situation in Africa were the main topics of discussion when President Bagaza met President Mitterrand this Thursday on the second day of his official working visit to France.

Following his lunchtime meeting with Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace, Colonel Bagaza met French journalists and briefed them on his talks:

[Begin recording] [Bagaza, answering unrecorded question] It is a friendly visit, a working visit, and we reviewed bilateral problems as well as Franco-Burundi cooperation.

[Unidentified journalist] Do you expect any extension of cooperation between France and Burundi in any sphere?

[Bagaza] In many spheres, in almost [words indistinct] spheres: agriculture, transport, [words indistinct].

[Journalist] (?What about) the TV project?

[Bagaza] It is a cooperative project between France and Burundi. The project is progressing normally. It is now being prepared and the TV service is scheduled to begin next year.

[Journalist] Are you satisfied with the outcome of the OAU summit?

[Bagaza] We are satisfied with the way the (?summit) turned out. First of all, it is progress for the summit to have taken place and then for it to have come out with concrete proposals and resolutions which will allow us to get on with the activities of our organization.

[Journalist] Did you at any time fear that the organization would collapse?

[Bagaza] We thought it might happen last year and we decided to meet again — which we did — and it was successful.

[Journalist] Mr President, what is the situation regarding the great lakes community?

[Bagaza] [Words indistinct] we have our action program. I am current chairman and (?the program was adopted) by the last meeting of the community's heads of state, (?which went as planned). [end recording]

After this, Bagaza and his wife met Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac, and then in the evening were welcomed by the director general of UNESCO.

Ends 'Official Part' of Trip

AB171718 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 17 (AFP) — President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi today wound up the official part of a visit to France which was largely devoted to French development cooperation in the little African state.

Among French projects for Burundi finalised during the visit is a television system promised by French President Francois Mitterand during his visit to the country last October. After talks yesterday with Mr Mitterrand, Colonel Bagaza said the system would be complete by 1984.

French aid to Burundi, which amounted to 207 million francs (about 28 million dollars) in 1982, will this year be considerably increased, by up to more than 50 per cent, and is particularly destined for development of the land-locked state's transport and telecommunications. France is also involved in agricultural and cultural projects.

During his stay, Col. Bagaza also met French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci and Defence Minister Charles Hernu.

Today he also met French business representatives, while tomorrow he was to visit live-stock raising centres and laboratories in central and southern France.

Col. Bagaza is due to leave Paris on Sunday for a two-day official visit to Togo before returning to Bujumbura.

CAMEROON

Mitterrand Arrives in Cameroon 20 June

AB200824 Paris AFP in English 0801 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Douala, Cameroon, June 20 (AFP) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived here today for a two-day official visit to the West African state of Cameroon.

He was greeted on landing by Cameroon President Paul Biya. The two were to have a first round of talks here before going to the Cameroon capital, Yaounde.

CHAD

Libya Reportedly Planning 'Imminent' Attack

AB171319 Paris AFP in French 1245 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 17 Jun (AFP) — The Chadian authorities today accused Libya of "continuing to intensify" its military preparations as part of "criminal scheme" said to include an "imminent" attack on the positions of the Chadian National Armed Forces in the northern part of the country.

In a press communique published in Ndjamena today, the Chadian minister of information stated that "for 3 days now," Libya

has been concentrating troops, all kinds of arms, and mercenaries around Faya-Largeau in northern Chad. Libya "continuously" violated Chad's airspace, according to the communique, which "warns" national and international opinion of the "danger that Libya represents for peace in Chad."

The Chadian Government asks the Chadian people to have confidence in their country and to be vigilant in the face of the "bloodthirsty madness" of the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Habre Grants 'Total, General Amnesty'

AB171228 Paris AFP in French 1203 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 17 Jun (AFP) — It has been learned from official sources in Ndjamena that a total and general amnesty has been granted in Chad to political detainees, exiles, and refugees, as well as to all those who are currently in rebellion.

These sources indicate that as far as political refugees and exiles are concerned, this decision, made by Chadian President Hissein Habre, is valid until 16 October 1983. The amnesty was granted on 7 June to mark the first anniversary of Hissein Habre's assumption of power.

The presidential ordinance states that offenses committed between 7 June 1982 and 7 June 1983 are also pardoned, with the exception of those that are immoral and dishonorable. It is also noted that the amnesty will not infringe upon the rights of others.

Conditions for implementing the reduction of sentences are as follows:

— Eight years reduction for those serving prison terms of more than 10 years but not exceeding 20 years;

— Four years reduction for those serving terms of more than 5 years but not exceeding 10 years;

— Two years reduction for those serving terms of more than 2 years but not exceeding 5 years;

— Six months reduction for those serving terms of more than 1 year but not exceeding 2 years;

— Two months reduction for those serving terms of 6 months to 1 year; and

— Total pardon for those serving terms under 6 months.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Opponents in Belgium Accept Amnesty

Mungul-Diaka Prepared To Return

PM171058 Brussels Le Soir in French 9 Jun 83 p 3

["E. Ux." report: "Mungul-Diaka, 'the Devoted One,' Explains His Return to Zaire"]

[Excerpts] Although he has experienced what a colleague called "all the ups and downs of Zairian politics," Mr Mungul-Diaka, who has been a political refugee in Belgium since the spring of 1980, has accepted President Mobutu's offer of an amnesty and has thus decided to return to Zaire.

Mr Mungul-Diaka, former ambassador to Beijing and Brussels, former deputy, former minister, and former first secretary of the Popular Movement of the Revolution (the only party), has been in Zairian prisons for various reasons.

Mr Mungal-Diaka issued a communique today in which he welcomes the release of political prisoners, giving special emphasis to the freeing of 13 deputies. While condemning the arbitrary nature of the arrests, Mr Mungal-Diaka states: "It is nonetheless true that this decision may create the conditions for national reconciliation, which gives hope to the Zairian people." He also admits that "numerous meetings took place in Kinshasa between our colleagues and the government's representatives." These contacts led to a joint delegation being sent to Brussels to resolve some difficulties. And he concludes: "All these meetings and negotiations have enabled us to announce that we have decided to return to Zaire and place ourselves directly at the disposal of the Zairian people, to share their difficulties, their anxieties, and, perhaps, their future happiness."

Mr Mungal-Diaka also asserts that the Zairian people have repeatedly renewed their confidence in him and that they call him "the bulldozer," or "Koda-Kombu," which means "the one who devotes himself to the general interest."

So far, Mr Mungal-Diaka is the only member of the opposition, at least officially, to give a positive answer to President Mobutu's offer of an amnesty. Will others follow his example?

Tshombe, Mbeka-Makosso Accept Offer

AB161255 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Brussels, Jun 16 (AFP) — Jean Tshombe, son of one-time prime minister and Katanga secession leader Moise Tshombe,

today said he had decided to accept an amnesty offer by Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko.

He and another opponent-in-exile of Field Marshal Mobutu, Mbeka-Makosso, a former Zairian ambassador in Paris, Brussels, Washington and Tehran, told a news conference here they had decided to return home. They said their decision was "in the general interest of Zaire and for future peace." They wished to "make their contribution to national recovery and a calming of feelings in the new climate offered by the amnesty."

Mr Mbeka-Makosso said the amnesty was different from earlier amnesties offered by President Mobutu in that it had been drawn up by the Zairian Parliament "and is therefore not liable to suffer from the prince's whims."

The two called on other Zairians in exile to follow their example "in order to put the promise made by the head of state to the test." Zaire was "undergoing enormous difficulties" and it was therefore "our duty to respond."

Both men were members of the Organization for the Liberation of the Congo (OLC), created in 1978 and one of several Zairian opposition groups in exile.

AZAP Comments on Day of Solidarity With Soweto

AB161756 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1205 GMT 16 Jun 83

["Apartheid Under Accusation." — AZAP headline]

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Jun (AZAP) — Today the world is celebrating the international day of solidarity with struggling peoples, in memory of the brutal repression of the riots in Soweto, symbol of black resistance to the iniquitous South African regime.

In fact, 7 years ago to the day, the racist South Africans, who until then were convinced that the black majority was unflinchingly resigned to their worst daily humiliations, were surprised at the extent of the disturbances stirred up in Soweto by angry young people determined to shout their thirst for freedom and justice to the authorities in Pretoria.

The rising of the inhabitants of Soweto was the first event to affect the tranquility of a government which believed it had definitively subjugated the largest section of the population to the inhuman principles of apartheid. From this point on, the conscience of the Pretoria authorities was shaken, and, in their efforts to put down that desire to question their system, had no other recourse than their favorite tool — violence.

But instead of quenching this impetus for struggle under the banner of the ANC, and much to the despair of the racist South Africans, the wild repression inflicted on the martyred township of Soweto further strengthened the determination of the blacks to overcome Pretoria's refusal to grant them basic rights and opportunities equal to those of the other racial communities.

Since then, South Africa, which believes it can defy the international community indefinitely, has stengthened its repressive machinery. But its institutionalized violence eventually gave rise to another form of violence among the heroic black people who have gradually become aware of their strength and the prospect of their inevitable victory over the detestable regime established by the white minority.

In that fight to annihilate apartheid, the struggling people of both South Africa and Namibia can count on the full moral and material support of the international community. International solidarity with the struggling people must be more appropriate, for it is unbearable to allow the continued survival of a system that defies the universal conscience.

BENIN

French-Benin Joint Commission Talks Reported

AB172122 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Franco-Beninese cooperation is doing well. This evaluation emerged from the meeting of the French-Beninese joint commission on cooperation, which was held in Paris on 14 and 15 June 1983. A communique issued after the meeting says the two delegations expressed satisfaction with their bilateral cooperation and with their discussions. They also decided to further expand the programs currently under way in the spheres of rural development and research, infrastructure development, telecommunications, and the training of teachers and lecturers. The communique also indicates that, compared with 1982, the French Government's assistance to Benin in 1983 has increased by 50 percent. In addition, it was noted that the issue of compensatory payments for French interests in Benin was positively examined.

GHANA

Reportage on Unsuccessful 19 June Coup Attempt

Announcement of Coup Reported

AB191100 [Editorial Report] Accra Domestic Service in English is intercepted in progress at 1058 GMT on 19 June carrying the following announcement by an unidentified soldier:

"All troops at the Castle should surrender to the revolutionary fighters or else they will be bombarded. Any movement of troops in the country will be authorized by the operational commissioner, Carlos Harllye Bigiwa. The budget will be subjected to review where necessary, while expedient action will be taken on the refund of the deposited 50 cedis notes."

More on Initial Announcement

AB191120 [Editorial Report] Accra Domestic Service in English at 1102 GMT on 19 June continues with the announcement from an unidentified announcer:

"The budget will be subjected to review where necessary, while expedient action will be taken for the refund of the deposited 50 cedis notes. Also, the actual report of the SIB [Special Investigation Board] will soon come out. All officers who were affected by the mass dismissal in the People's Armed Forces, police, prisons, etcetera without tangible reasons like corruption and other social vices like diversion, etcetera are to report back to their post.

"The following are to be arrested by the people of Ghana and the security men in all (?courts). They are: Brigadier Arnold Quainoo, the Army commander; Captain Kodjo Tsikata, the murderer; (Captain Kpetente); Captain Quarshiegah; Naval Lieutenant Assasi Gyimah; Lieutenant Kusi; Lieutenant (Ritcher Addo); Warrant Officer 1 Adjei Boadi; Inspector General Kugblenu; Lieutenant Colonel (Akati) of 3 Battalion.

"Fellow countrymen, it is not a tribal thing. Announcement by the operational commissioner, Carlos Halidu Gyiwah. Stand by for further announcement."

Appeal Made to Military

AB191150 [Editorial Report] At 1154 GMT on 19 June, the musical program on Accra Domestic Service in English is interrupted by the following announcement:

"All officers in the People's Armed Forces are assured that we have most of them in our midst. We have officers like Lieutenant Colonel (Ekoh Blemis) in the midst of the revolutionary fighters. So all officers in the People's Armed Forces are assured of their safety. They should please cooperate. Thank you."

Students Urged To Assist

AB191218 Accra Domestic Service in English 1201 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Announcement by unidentified announcer]

[Text] Fellow countrymen, the universities have been reopened with immediate effect. Students should help the Armed Forces to man roadblocks to arrest all wanted people. The professional bodies, the Church Council of Ghana, the Bar Association and all well-meaning people of Ghana should remain calm. Thank you.

Regime Criticized; Curfew Imposed

AB191140 [Editorial Report] Accra Domestic Service in English at 1130 GMT on 19 June carries the following announcement:

"Good morning, fellow countrymen. The revolutionary fighters, with the support of the suffering masses in this country, have found Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings and his entire (?four-member) council inefficient and have thus deemed it fit to disband the council with immediate effect. All true revolutionaries and progressives will bear us out that the revolutionary machinery of Flt Lt J.J. Rawlings was a total flop, and therefore, need a complete overhauling.

"Flight Lt Rawlings was a (?naive) sort of a dictator, a preacher of virtues and doer of vices, heavily supported by the people of his team like Kodjo Tsikata, the murderer. Among the many accusations levelled against the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] government was [words indistinct] personnel. But it is on record that no regime in this country has been (?more involved) in this crime than the ousted regime of Jerry Rawlings. Many a thousand detainees languish in cells and prisons, their only crime being incorruptibility. At a time when Ghanaians were being asked to accept the present hardship as a necessary (?task), weapons were being bought at fantastic millions with the people's dollar. We were told that they are manna from heaven to save Ghana!

"All appointments made by the ousted regime are to stay in office. I repeat this announcement again: All People's Defense Councils [PDC], Workers Defense Councils [WDC] and all other revolutionary bodies as well as progressives are to be vigilant and hold aloft the banner of unity.

"All entry points to the country have been closed with immediate effect. Any resistance on the part of intervening forces will be crushed. Curfew has been imposed from 6 pm to 6 am [1800-0600 GMT]. All members of the People's Army police, Navy, Air Force, border guards, and all other security men are to be alert."

Government Forces Reportedly Recover

AB191250 Accra Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Good afternoon fellow countrymen. You are listening to the voice of Captain Quarshiegah. We have taken over Broadcasting House. We want everybody to remain calm. We are in firm control of affairs. I will be talking to you again very soon. Stand by. [brief musical interlude]

Fellow countrymen, this is Captain Quarshiegah again. I want to inform you that the announcement you heard earlier on the air was all false. The regular forces have taken over broadcasting again and everything is under control. We want all of you to remain calm and wait for further instruction. [music resumes]

Government Claims Situation 'Under Control'

AB191313 Accra Domestic Service in English 1304 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Countrymen, about 1040 am today a small group of dissidents managed their way into the national studios of the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, coming out with false announcements to disrupt activities of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]. I, Captain Quarshiegah, on behalf of the PNDC, would like to assure the whole nation that the situation is under control and these dissidents are asked in their own interest to report to the nearest police station or barracks. Soldiers must look out for any armed personnel in civil dress for arrest and questioning immediately. Stand by for further announcements.

Dissidents Ordered To Surrender

AB191307 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Captain Quarshiegah on the air again. We want to inform you that we have taken over Broadcasting House. There were just a few dissidents who wanted to take this country back. I want to inform all those dissidents to report to the nearest police station or military installation now for their own safety. And I am telling all regular forces: Anybody seen entering any military barracks (?in track suit) or civil dress should be shot on sight. [Shouting heard in background throughout announcement]

Safety of Revolutionary Bodies 'Assured'

AB191413 [Editorial Report] Accra Domestic Service in English at 1405 GMT on 19 June carries the following announcement read by regular radio announcer Yaw Asamoah:

"All People's Defense Committees [PDC] and Workers Defense Committees [WDC] in the various communities are assured of their safety, and are requested to rise up to their responsibilities and go about their normal duties without fear."

Coup 'Crushed'; Rawlings To Speak

AB191528 Accra Domestic Service in English 1513 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Statement to the nation by Brigadier Arnold Quainoo, force commander — live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen and service personnel, good afternoon. This is the force commander, Brigadier Arnold Quainoo. I have come to the studio this afternoon to assure you all that the attempt this morning by some dissident soldiers to mutiny and to create confusion in the country has been crushed.

All military personnel are confined to barracks effective immediately. There is to be no movement of troops or vehicles from any military barracks in the country without authority from the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] or force headquarters. All commanders in outstation units are to take effective control of their units and to await further orders from me.

The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, will broadcast to the nation later. Thank you.

PNDC Announces New Curfew

AB191640 Accra Domestic Service in English 1625 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] This is the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation. Here is an announcement: The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has announced that new curfew hours have been imposed on the country. The new curfew hours are as follows: from 6 pm to 6 am. The PNDC has announced that curfew hours have been changed from 6 pm to 6 am so that the new curfew hours now are to 6 pm to 6 am [sentence as heard]. There is also the announcement that all PDC's [People's Defense Councils] and WDC's [Workers' Defense Councils] must be on the lookout for anybody taking refuge in their community, and report immediately.

I repeat the new curfew hours: 6 pm to 5 am [as heard]. Please comply with the new curfew hours. That is a new order from the PNDC, from 6 pm to 5 am. That is the end of the announcement.

Rawlings Speaks on Coup

AB191912 Accra Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Address to the nation by Flight Lieutenant Rawlings on 19 June 1983 — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen, this is Flight Lieutenant Rawlings and I am here this evening to inform the nation that the attempt this morning by some dissident elements to create the state of anarchy in the country has been defeated. Some have been arrested. Some have been killed. Loyal troops are in control of all military units and all strategic points. Until further notice, all the borders will remain closed. All dissident soldiers who are on the run are advised to surrender themselves to the nearest police station or military barracks.

Fellow countrymen, servicemen, and policemen: We have just defeated yet another attempt by our own enemies to create panic, confusion, and unnecessary fighting in our country. I want to assure you that we shall stand firmly by the objectives which we proclaimed for the revolution on the 31st of December 1981. Let me again emphasize that the situation is under firm control. A full statement will be issued later.

I would like to take this opportunity once again to apologize for the 6 pm curfew. It will not be that long. Thank you very much. Good night.

'Jubilation' Follows Rawlings Broadcast

AB200656 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Following the broadcast of the chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, there has been jubilation in the country. People's Defense Committees have mounted roadblocks to arrest the dissidents on the run.

Rawlings Revolution 'Stands Unshakable'

AB192020 Accra Domestic Service in English 2005 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Unattributed announcer-read statement]

[Text] People's Defense Councils, Workers' Defense Councils and the entire people of Ghana: It is our pleasure to remind you that the people's revolution stands unshakable and that the power given to the people on the 31st of December 1981 remains in the hands of the same people.

People, stand up and fight the good fight! It is our own fight. It is fighting to death. There is no turning back. Onward with the revolution and the power to the people!

PNDC Announcements on Coup

AB200747 Accra Domestic Service in English 0724 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Special announcements from the office of the Provisional National Defense Council]

[Text] All persons who are in possession of military weapons and ammunitions are warned to return them to the nearest police station or to the nearest military barracks by Tuesday 6 pm [1800 GMT]. Anyone who fails to comply with the order will be severely dealt with.

All hospitals and clinics in the Accra area are requested to report to the nearest police station or military barracks the names and particulars of all who had been reporting for treatment for gun and other injuries on Sunday, yesterday, and today, and who may report for such treatment in the future.

Anyone caught harboring any rebel soldier in his house or residence will have his house subjected to military action. All occupants of houses in which rebel soldiers ar hiding are warned to report such incidents to the nearest police station or military barracks or face revolutionary action.

All those whose vehicles are being used by rebel soldiers on the run are requested to report the particulars of such vehicles to the nearest police station, and anyone who fails to do so will face revolutionary action when the vehicle is detected.

All former members of the Armed Forces who are working for foreign embassies in Accra are requested to report to the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] Information Center by 9 am tomorrow, June 21, without fail.

Airport, GBC Staff To Report

AB200833 Accra Domestic Service in English 0749 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The Ministry of Transport has announced that all workers from the Civil Aviation Department and Ghana Airways who work at the airport are requested to report for duty this morning.

At the same time, the secretary of information humbly requests all Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBC] staff on duty this morning and afternoon to report for duty.

GHANAIAN TIMES on Coup Attempt

AB200845 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Press review]

[Text] The *Ghanaian Times* carries on the front page the pictures of Flight Lieutenant Rawlings and Brigadier Quainoo with headlines: "Dissidents' Attempt Crushed" and "Quarshiegah Sets the Nation's Heart at Ease." In its editorial, the paper says that the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] is inefficient for the people to judge it against the gains so far made by the revolutionary process [sentence as heard] However, the dissidents clearly betrayed the infirmity of whatever they stood for by two significant pronouncements in their bid for power yesterday. In the first instance, they affirmed the validity of the positionof the PDC's [People's Defense Committees], WDC's [Workers Defense Committees] and other revolutionary organs established by the PNDC, and all PNDC appointments. The coming of PDC's and WDC's is one of the greatest measures of the efficiency of the PNDC's leadership of the revolution, because the establishment of these organs of the revolution is precisely what the PNDC right from the beginning pledged to accomplish in order to break the old system of oppression and social injustice and place power in the hands of the people.

The *Times* says another mark of the efficiency of the PNDC's leadership for the revolution is the establishment of various organs to expose those who have destroyed the national economy or used their political positions, privileges, and connections to cheat the common people and the nation with impunity. Thus, the CVC [Citizens Vetting Committee] is exposing those who made the people poor while making themselves rich through dodging taxes with which the poor people's lot could have been bettered. Thus, the NIC [National Investigations Committee] is exposing those who indulged in various forms of corruption and oppression of the people. Thus, the tribunals are bringing quick justice to those who used to be protected by the double standards of the judicial system of the old order.

In the cited instance, the dissidents make a significant point of assuring the Association of Recognized Professional Bodies, the Ghana Bar Association, and the Christian Council of Ghana that they had nothing to fear and should remain calm. Since the leaders of these bodies have been the most avowed opponents of the PNDC's commitments to placing power in the hands of the people, the special concern of the dissidents to take these leaders into immediate confidence shows their own learning in partnership with the exploiter class against the interests of the exploited common people of the society.

The *Times* says the picture is clear. The PNDC has led the class struggle of the people to a stage where the enemies of the masses realize that the masses of the people, led by their PDC's and WDC's, will fight to maintain and advance the people's power, and thereby increasingly strengthen the revolutionary process. The only way out to the dissidents and their exploiter class collaborators is to disrupt the process and cause anarchy at a point where they think the PDC's and WDC's are still weak enough to be sabotaged, and where they think the reactionary groups are still strong enough to be depended upon to regain control and bring the old system back.

The paper ends by saying that the lesson must be clear to the masses of the people. The only way the enemies can prevent the people from taking the power which the revolution has brought to them is to put a wedge between the PNDC leadership and the people's power organs — the PDC's and WDC's. We must all therefore vow now to suppress the people's enemies even more solidly. It is time for all PDC's, WDC's, and all revolutionary forces to close ranks, united more firmly, and fight in unity. The voice of the people is the voice of God. The enemies will fail at each turn in their bid to destroy the interests of the people.

GUINEA

Toure Reports on Success of 19th OAU Summit

AB171138 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Report by Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure on the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa to the Regional Revolutionary Council of Conakry on 15 June — recorded]

[Text] The present working session of the Regional Revolutionary Council of Conakry has only one purpose — to hear a report on the 19th OAU summit. I will begin by thanking God and the people. It was God who replaced our anxiety with joy and hope; and the credit for the outcome of the summit goes to all the peoples of Africa who followed this meeting with much anxiety, and to those everywhere who prayed for the success of this summit. The many messages of support they sent to us were a factor in the success of the summit, and we will always win more successes if we continue to be guided by faith and trust in the public well-being.

Since February 1982, the OAU has been going through a period of deep crisis. Positions taken were absolutely opposed to one another. Guided by vanity, each group held to its position and, had it not been for a small group which became aware of these radical and antagonistic positions, the summit would have led only to a break up of the OAU. And that is why some people even said that unless a miracle happened, the OAU was going to collapse. Thanks to God and thanks to all the people of Afrca, the miracle happened, but it was due to the unity of Africa in its fight against imperialism and colonialism. Africa showed its political and moral capabilities by giving priority to its great values which enabled it to be united in the fight for the progress of the continent. If the 19th summit turned out to be a complete success, the victory is for all the peoples, for all the governments of Africa.

In fact, had the OAU broken up, each country would have been a victim of the collapse. Each country's prospects for development would have been weakened, because the peace necessary for all development cannot be found through hate, chaos, and, certainly, not through war among us. When we measure the catastrophic consequences of an OAU breakup, we see today that the success of this summit is the common victory of all the peoples

and governments of Africa. There is no winner or loser; Africa is the only winner. Whoever, out of hate for his neighbor, sets fireto his neighbor's thatched house, will soon find that he also must move from his own thatched house. Thus, both the victim and he who set the fire are the losers.

The first lesson to be drawn from this summit is that money plays a very limited role in life, and that truth and justice always transcend race, color, and the material interests of man. Thus, the lesson that all African intellectuals and governments should draw from this summit is to fight for justice and to work to strengthen one's love for truth and one's will to act for a better future, a future of solidarity of all our peoples. Everyone was aware that the 19th summit was a decisive stage in the life of the OAU. Once again, it is a real victory for truth and legality, and every African contributed to this victory. Knowing full well that such was the case in Guinea, where all the mosques and churches organized special prayers, we thank all of you for helping the African truth to triumph. [applause]

By a unanimous show of hands, members of the OAU summit confirmed the holding of the 20th summit in Conakry. Many heads of state and delegation paid glowing tribute to Guinea for its actions in defending the interests of Africa. The success of the 19th summit, which is not ours alone, but belongs to the whole of Africa, confers on us a new task which should be at the center of all our thoughts and activities so that we will be able to honorably carry out this duty of organizing the 20th OAU summit. This increases our responsibility and we should be aware of it; the 20th summit is worth organizing well at all levels.

God willing, we will take dynamic initiatives to involve all the political parties of Africa — all youth organizations, trade union organizations, all African universities; in short, all organizations of any nature in Africa will be invited here for a seminar to jointly study the goals to be set for the 20th OAU summit. [applause] We will therefore organize seminars, meetings, and symposia to study all aspects of the African situation and to set our people in motion to take over the OAU and to make it their fighting instrument.

From today, all the mass organizations of the Democratic Party of Guinea [PDG] and all the various revolutionary authorities — from the village to the regional level — should get involved in the organization of the 20th OAU summit. They should examine at their various levels what contributions they can and must make toward the successful organization of the OAU summit in Conakry. Therefore, we are calling on all senior officials and militants of the party to get involved in the organization of the 20th summit; and also to inform the national headquarters of the PDG of any initiatives taken for the successful organization of the OAU summit.

Right now, the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau will set up a working commission to be known as the 20th summit commission, which will make a list of all the organizational tasks for the success of this summit. Conakry will be a great focal point for all peoples of African origin — Afro-Americans and other Africans of the diaspora — so that Africa will come forward with a powerful display of its willingness to progress and to start anew.

Well, comrades, I would like to thank you once more for all the work you have done, and be courageous in the tasks ahead. Ready for the revolution! [applause]

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Benin Delegation, Kerekou Note

AB180930 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] A Beninese delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel Michel Alladaye, the minister of interior, was at the presidential palace in Lome this morning. The delegation, whose main participant was the minister of justice and security [as heard], Francois Dossou, delivered a message from President Kerekou to the head of state, General Eyadema. This is what Michel Alladaye said following the audience:

[Begin recording] [Alladaye] We came to deliver a message from the head of state, President Mathieu Kerekou, to his friend and brother, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. We have just accomplished our mission. As you said, the general received us with his usual kindness as soon as we arrived.

[Unidentified reporter] We see that a minister of popular justice, a minister of security, and a minister of interior from the People's Republic of Benin have just been received by the Togolese head of state. Does that mean that there is some problem of security between the two sister countries?

[Alladaye] In all neighboring countries there are security problems. But it is always good to solve these problems through concerted efforts. As you know, our heads of state have already paved the way toward that end. For a long time there have been agreements and established procedures for solving any security problems as a means of ensuring security in our respective countries. It is, therefore, not surprising that we come here today on this mission. In fact, this is not the first time we have come here for such a mission. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

President Explains Army's Return to Base

AB172256 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] In light of the meeting which took place on 13-16 June at the Guillaume Ouedraogo base in Ouagadougou involving, without exception, all officers and every unit, and in accordance with the communique published yesterday evening by the minister of national defense and veterans affairs, it was unanimously agreed that all groups should return to their base and that all equipment should be sent to depots within 48 hours. The head of state, in his capacity as minister of national defense and veterans affairs, this morning gave details regarding the contents of this communique. He did this in order to give the people correct information so that they are not misled by those who want to cause alarm and

destabilize the regime. He also did this in order to let the people go about their work in peace.

Explaining the communique, the head of state asserted that it demonstrates the failure of attempts at manipulation by those who have been nourishing secret and filthy desires to see the people of Upper Volta shooting at each other. These people, who have been unmasked, did everything to fuel the fire by plying between Ouagadougou and Po with the purpose of convincing the soldiers of each camp that the other was ready to attack. Fortunately, the minister of national defense said, the Army regained its unity and everyone discovered during the 4-day meeting presided over by the chief of the defense staff that no one wanted the worst.

The head of state and minister of national defense and veterans affairs did not attend the meeting in order not to give it a political flavor. It was left to the Army under the leadership of the chief of the defense staff to clear the path for its own future. The personal participation of Captain Blaise Compaore, commander of the Po training base, has been confirmed. All the officers admitted that, above all, the Army must devote itself to its primary mission, which is the defense of the fatherland's integrity.

Concerning the 48-hour deadline for the return of soldiers and equipment to base, Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo declared that it is not an ultimatum. In fact, the previous missions sent to Po helped find solutions to the question of a deadline for implementing this decision, an issue which has been exploited by those who fish in troubled waters with the aim of sowing confusion.

Explaining the phrase "the return of all groups to base," he said that the particular situation in the country led to the movement of troops, both from the Po commando group and the troops in the capital, who had each taken up positions. Now that the situation is normalized, all these troops have gone back to their bases and put down their arms. This is a purely military issue and controls will be affected by the High Command. It is a fact that some measures — the reinforcement of surveillance at certain places, for instance — could be eased.

Concerning the now-unmasked fishers in troubled waters, the head of state merely said: The most important thing is that they have been unmasked. On the dangers of friction between the officers who belonged to the Third Republic, the Military Committee for National Progress or the People's Salvation Council, who are all now returning to the barracks, Maj Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo expressed the opinion that they have already been reintegrated without any problems, because an officer is above considerations of revenge and is sufficiently impregnated with the noble quality of his mission — serving the state — and knows, therefore, that the interest of the fatherland comes before all else. To this effect, he explained that Captain Thomas Sankara and Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani have already been reintegrated and transferred to the Command and Support Regime and that they are totally free.

Replying to a question as to whether the risk of a of a coup d'etat has truly disappeared, the head of state said: I cannot put myself in the place of those who may have that intention. But what is certain is that everyone agreed and admitted, using their common sense, that they want the Army to stick to its role of defending the country's territorial integrity.

In conclusion, he explained that the outcome of these events is proof of every officer's maturity and sense of duty to the country. He added that this is a feeling shared by all soldiers, from top to bottom. Each one understood that it was necessary to stop the disruption of the Army — which had begun. To this effect, he paid tribute to the entire Army and particularly to the chief of the defense staff who demonstrated, according to him, dynamism, foresight, and patience, which helped achieve a happy ending that will benefit not only the Army, but the nation as a whole.

ANGOLA

Talks With U.S. on Cuban Withdrawal Reported

PA190037 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0309 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Lisbon, 17 Jun (EFE) — The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola could take place next fall, the Lisbon newspaper *O Jornal* reported today.

The paper cited a French source close to President Francois Mitterrand "with ties to the western Contact Group for the solution of the Namibian problem." According to the source, the work of the Contact Group, which is composed of West Germany, Canada, the United States, France, and Great Britain, "has essentially ended."

The negotiators are now preparing for the period immediately following the withdrawal of the Cuban troops. The preparations include the formation of a multinational force, of which Portugal would be part, that will be in charge of watching over the implementation and fulfillment of UN Resolution 435: "Cease-fire and Organization of Elections in Namibia."

Diplomatic sources reported from Bonn last week that the United States and Angola had reached a "substantial degree of understanding" on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops, estimated to number between 18,000 and 25,000 men.

The authorities in Luanda admitted that there had been contacts with Washington, and even that some progress had been made, but they refused to tie these in with the withdrawal of the Cubans. According to Luanda, the presence of these troops is a purely domestic affair, since the Angolan authorities requested them to assist in their defense against domestic and foreign enemies. This was expressed last Tuesday in Madrid by Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, who became "angry" over the attempts being made to present the withdrawal of the Cuban troops as an exchange for the establishment of relations between Luanda and Washington. Aside from this reciprocal operation in international politics, the Lisbon paper announced that a spectacular change in Angola's domestic policy is being prepared. According to *O Jornal*, the departure of the foreign troops from the country will be followed by the conclusion of an understanding between the government and Jonas Savimbi's UNITA. A fact that supports the announcement of a thorough change in Angola is the recent presence in Luanda of a fairly large group of U.S. bankers and businessmen interested in developing their activities in that country.

MPLA Central Committee Meeting Communique

MB171542 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 17 Jun 83

["Final communique" issued by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee at the end of its 12th ordinary session in Luanda on 17 June 83]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, the Central Committee held its 12th ordinary session from 15 to 17 June 1983. During the session, topics on the agenda, namely, the report from the Central Control Commission, the report from the Political Bureau, and the draft law on nationality, were analyzed and approved. The participants in the session were informed about the general offensive against lax attitudes and disorganization, and about the report from the Ministry of State Security on the offensive against the diamond trafficking network.

The Central Committee made an extensive analysis of the political, military, economic, and social situation. The functioning of the state organs, the party apparatus, the party youth organization, the grassroots organizations, and the international political situation were reviewed as well. Relevant decisions on these issues were adopted by the committee.

The Central Committee approved a resolution on the postponement of the party's national conference, bearing in mind that at this stage, the party and the government must be directly involved in the practical implementation of the emergency program. The Central Committee noted the need to publicize the emergency program in order to allow the entire nation to reflect upon it and, at the same time, to guarantee massive participation while it is being carried out.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Issued in Luanda on 17 June 1983, year of strengthening our organization, by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

UNITA Communique Refutes Luanda Battle Reports

MB171701 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 17 Jun 83

["Communique from the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola" issued at UNITA Central Base on 9 June]

[Text] On 8 June 1983, Luanda radio, referring to an attack by our forces in Guima township in Huambo Province in the heartland of the Central Plateau, said that government troops repulsed an attack by our forces and added that our forces had demolished and destroyed the town's economic installations as they fled in disarray. Luanda radio, however, forgot that, according to even the most elementary logic, he who retreats does not destroy anything.

On 18 May 1983, Benguela Province Commissioner Kundi Payama, in an unfortunate communique, announced the alleged dismantling of UNITA bases in a region in the central provinces of Benguela and Huambo. The truth, however, tells a different story. The facts demonstrate that the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] are doing more than inflicting heavy losses on the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and the Cuban mercenary coalition in the central provinces of southern and eastern Angola in a spectacular advance toward the north of Angola. The FALA is also stepping up operations, a tactic reflected in the 5 June 1983 attack on Cuima township, an important socioeconomic center situated 53 km from Huambo. Cuima township remained under the control

of FALA forces from 0400 to 1800 that day. In this action, our forces destroyed the enemy barracks, where one Cuban company and two FAPLA battalions were billetted, an electric power plant, which had two generators, each with a capacity of 3-kilowatts, and all the installations of the provincial commissariat.

Thirteen Star and Ural trucks were burned. Seven members of the FAPLA were captured, including First Lieutenant (Venancio Bernardo). Fifty-eight automatic weapons, two recoilless rifles, and three 82-mm mortars were captured. In this action, 29 FAPLA soldiers and 7 Cubans were killed. Our forces' casualties were three killed and nine wounded.

On 7 June 1983, also in Huambo Province, our special commandos, using explosives, completely destroyed four generators at the water pumping stations and their respective conduits, which were supplying water to the industrial area of (Kuka) in Huambo town.

The struggle triumphs. And only united, we shall win.

Central Base of UNITA in Angola on 9 June 1983, year of the anti-Cuban campaign.

[Signed]: Chief of the General Staff, Brigadier (Demostenes Amos Chilingutila).

LESOTHO

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Romania

MB171800 Maseru Lesotho Weekly in English 3 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Lesotho and Romania have concluded several agreements on economic co-operation and trade at the end of Prime Minister Dr. Leabua Jonathan's visit to Romania last week. The documents include an agreement on economic, industrial, and technical co-operation between the two countries and a programme regarding the implementation of the understanding and an agreement in the field of economic co-operation. A protocol regarding the development of trade exchanges during 1983/84 as well as an agreement on economic and technical co-operation in the field of agriculture, food industry, and forestry were also signed.

The prime minister of foreign affairs, Mr. E.R. Sekhonyana, signed on behalf of the Lesotho Government and the Romanian prime minister, Mr. Constantin Dascalescu and his vice-prime minister, Mr. George Petrescu, signed on behalf of their government.

The two countries have agreed to co-operate on geological and mining research works as well as the granting of technical assistance for the exploitation of coal ore, limestone and nonferrous metals in Lesotho.

On industrial co-operation the two countries will consider several projects for execution in Lesotho. These projects include a plant for cutting and processing of grit stone and the construction of hydro-power schemes and dams for irrigation.

In the field of agriculture, food industry and forestry, the two countries will co-operate in poultry development in the form of production and processing, as well as in industrial processing and marketing of wool and mohair.

Romania expressed its desire to supply Lesotho with agricultrual machinery necessary for the mechanisation of agriculture in the country.

The two governments will consider proposals for the modernisation of the transport and communication networks of Lesotho in order to carry out development programmes in the various economic sectors of the country.

Romainia will provide technical assistance as well as the training of personnel necessary for different branches of Lesotho's economy.

Meetings will also be held between Lesotho and Romanian specialists to facilitate the conclusion of contracts for import and export of goods between the two countries.

Romania was last country Dr. Jonathan and his delegation visited on an official tour of socialist countries which included North Korea, the People's Republic of China, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Mofeli Criticized for 'Irresponsible Statements'

MB171507 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] A Lesotho Government spokesman says that reasons were clear why Mr Charles Mofeli, leader of the minority United Democractic Party, has been making irresponsible statements lately. With particular reference to the statement made on SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] television and radio on Wednesday, the spokesman said that Mr Mofeli was simply trying to ingratiate himself with the South African Government for personal gain and not because he seriously thought he could win elections in Lesotho, for Mofeli has no following whatsoever in this country.

The spokesman said that it was, however, regrettable that an African pretending to be a leader, like Mr Mofeli, would allow himself to be used to stifle the course of freedom for the black majority of South Africa, and to encourage deliberate destabilization of southern Africa by a racist minority regime under the pretext of preemptive and retaliatory strikes in Maseru and Maputo by the SADF. The spokesman said that it was also not surprising that Mr Mofeli could make such preposterous statements as people being forced to join the National Party, for throughout his many years of confused political career, he had never been able to convince Basotho that he had a political case to support. His first party, the Basotho Congress Party, was rejected by the nation in 1965. His second party, the UDP, never took off. It seems certain that Mr Mofeli would not win one single seat in the coming elections, the spokesman concluded.

MAURITIUS

Parliament Dissolved; Elections To Be Held

AB190900 Paris AFP in French 0741 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Port-Louis, 18 Jun (AFP) — The Mauritian Parliament was dissolved (?Thursday) by the governor general, Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay at the request of Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth.

The Mauritian prime minister (?announced) the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly in a television address on Friday evening. The governor general will announce the date for general elections and for the registration of candidates next week.

The dissolution of Parliament was announced on almost the same date that the Mauritian Militant Movement-Mauritian Socialist Party alliance took power. The two parties had won [word indistinct] seats in the Legislative Assembly.

This proves that the socialist militant movement, presently in power and founded by Aneerood Jugnauth following [words indistinct] will form an alliance with the Labor Party headed by former Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, who is said to have declared that he will not be a candidate in the forthcoming general elections.

21 August Elections Announced

AB201056 Paris AFP in English 1051 GMT 20 June 83

[Text] Port-Louis, Jun 20 (AFP) — General elections will take place in Mauritius on August 21, Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth told a press conference here today.

Mr Jugnauth had announced the dissolution of Parliament on June 12, a year after a left-wing coalition captured every seat. The coalition broke up in disputes over policy, leaving effective control in the hands of four non-elected MP's.

MOZAMBIQUE

President Machel Congratulates USSR's Andropov

MB190604 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] President Samora Machel has sent a message of congratulations to CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov on his election to the post of president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In his message, Field Marshal Samora Machel hoped that the Soviet leader would continue his efforts to remove once and for all the threat of a nuclear catastrophe facing our planet, with the aim of translating into reality the broad aspirations of peoples throughout the world for peace, progress, and social well-being.

The message from the Mozambique head of state pointed out that we are equally certain that, under your leadership, the Soviet state will continue to render unwavering support for the just cause of the oppressed peoples fighting tenaciously against colonialism, imperialism, and its agents, as well as to the countries which are trying to achieve their economic independence. In a reference to the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between Mozambique and the USSR, the field marshal of the republic said that the fraternal ties of militant solidarity between the peoples of the two countries should be strengthened, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

President Samora Machel recalled the recent talks held between Mozambique and the USSR and described them as fruitful. He concluded his message by wishing Yuriy Andropov success in his new appointment.

Machel: Make Nation 'Graveyard for Apartheid'

MB171311 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] We shall make this country a graveyard for apartheid. This was said on Wednesday by Field Marshal Samora Machel, commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces. Addressing the closing session of a refresher course in Manhica for officer cadets of our Armed Forces, President Samora Machel stressed that the attacks against Mozambique are a [word indistinct] to test our fighting and defensive capability, and to strengthen our courage and heroism.

In his address, the supreme leader of the Mozambique people declared that our citizens have already demonstrated their heroism in two consecutive wars; first during the armed struggle for national liberation, and then, during the war imposed on our country by the Ian Smith regime. Furthermore, he stressed, apartheid must serve as a necessary negative example to the Mozambique people.

President Samora Machel stressed that with the South African attacks, and particularly after the attack on Matola, our people have become more politically aware than ever before, and also want more weapons. He later said that our weapons have as their priority target infiltrated (?spies), and added that we must be implacable, unflinching, and harsh toward against them. The closing session of the refresher course for officer cadets of the Mozambique Armed Forces was also attended by Lieutenant General Alberto Chipande, the minister of national defense.

Army Officials Meet Zimbabwean Counterparts

MB181100 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Talks in the military field between Mozambique and Zimbabwe took place in Chimoio this morning. The delegations were led by Sebastiao Marcus Mabote, the chief of the General Staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces, FPLM, and Rex Nhongo, the chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Zimbabwe.

Speaking at the meeting, Lieutenant General Sebastiao Marcus Mabote said that Mozambique and Zimbabwe are engaged in

the fight against armed gangsters and agents of international imperialism, set up to destabilize our economies. Sebastiao Marcus Mabote concluded his address by pointing out that the armed gangsters would be smashed by the force of our two peoples. In turn, the chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Zimbabwe said that our main enemy was the Nazi-fascist regime of South Africa, which carries out acts of destabilization in order to confuse the people in the struggle they wage against the oppression and racism practiced by the Pretoria regime.

Joint Anti-Rebel Offensive Possible

AB190745 Paris AFP in English 0723 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Maputo, Jun 19 (AFP) — Talks between military delegations from Mozambique and Zimbabwe have led to speculation that the two countries may be preparing a joint offensive against South African-backed rebels in central Mozambique.

Mozambique and Zimbabwe have held frequent military strategy coordination meetings since Zimbabwean independence in 1980, but details of the dicussions are never released.

Several thousand Zimbabwean troops were brought in last year to help guard the road, railway and oil pipeline running from Beira on the coast to the Zimbabwe border, and which have been the target of repeated rebel attacks. Neither country officially announced the arrival of the troops.

Delegates Leave for Prague Peace Conference

MB190656 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Mozambique will participate in the World Conference for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War to be held this month in Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia. Part of the Mozambique delegation to that international meeting left Maputo for Prague yesterday, while the head of the delegation, Daniel Mbanze, the Mozambique ambassador to Zambia, is expected to leave Maputo today. The Mozambique delegation to the world peace conference includes the secretary general of the Mozambique Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Other Peoples, Abner Sansao Muthemba, and the secretary general of the Mozambique Writers Association, (Rui Nober). Also included are the president of the Mozambique Red Cross, (Isaias Funzamo), a member of the Mozambique Islamic Council, and artist (Malangakane Nguenya).

SOUTH AFRICA

More on Dispute With Zimbabwe Over Terrorists

Zimbabwe Invited To Review Arrests

MB200806 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] South Africa's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says Zimbabwe has been invited to send police to South Africa to determine the facts about the arrest of two ANC terrorists captured 10 days ago while entering South Africa from Zimbabwe. The text of the message sent to Harare has been released in Cape Town after the Government of Zimbabwe said no such communication had been received and that South Africa was looking for a pretext to attack the country.

Mr Botha said four terrorists traveled from Maputo in Mozambique to Harare and crossed the border with South Africa on 10 June. After being detected in the Messina district in northern Transvaal, they fired on the South African Police. Two of them were captured and the other two fled back into Zimbabwe. The leader of the group has admitted receiving military training in the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Angola.

Note To Zimbabwe Confirmed

MB171225 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1010 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Cape Town, June 17, SAPA — A South African Government diplomatic note delivered to the Zimbabwe Government on Wednesday contained no "warning," a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said in Cape Town today.

He confirmed that the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had sent a message to the Zimbabwe Government concerning the capture by South African security forces last weekend of two African National Council terrorists who crossed into the republic from Zimbabwe.

The spokesman was asked to react to a report containing a denial by a Zimbabwe Government spokesman that any communication had been received from Mr Botha.

The minister had written to the Zimbabwe Government and his note had been delivered "to the responsible minister on June 15," the spokesman said. "We are satisfied it was received. We also want to make it clear that the note contained no particular warning," he said.

Answering a question in Parliament today the foreign minister said discussions had been held with Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Mozambique in recent months on the principle that countries should not permit subversive elements to plan, encourage or be involved in actions against neighboring states.

He referred to the assurances given to Mozambique about the criminal record of Mr Pieter Schoeman, who claimed to have been sent on a mission to assassinate President Machel. Press reports revealed that the Mozambique Government had paraded Mr Schoeman a few days later as a member of the Mozambique Resistance Movement "without referring to his true identity as an habitual criminal being sought by the South African Police. It is simply not clear to the South African Government how another government can act in this manner," Mr Botha said. "The dilemma faced by South Africa in instances of this sort is what value can be attached to sophisticated agreements which might at some later stage be entered into, if assurances and undertakings of a relatively elementary nature such as the Schoeman case cannot be accepted and adhered to."

Further Reportage on Soweto Anniversary

60 Hurt in Campus Riot

MB171301 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1221 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pietersburg, June 17, SAPA — Classes were boycotted today after about 60 students were injured in a riot at the University of the North last night that caused "considerable damage" to two university buildings, the Lebowa divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier W.M. van Syl, confirmed today.

"Stone throwing students rioted at the campus last night and caused considerable damage to the student cafeteria and an administration block following a church service," Brig van Zyl said.

The church service was held to commemorate the 1976 country-wide riots in which 575 people died.

He confirmed that police baton-charged students when they started marching after the church service. He said police were in the vicinity of the campus before the rioting began.

The students had chanted slogans and carried placards.

Brig van Zyl also confirmed that first term examinations — due to start this morning — were boycotted by students. "About 1,000 students" were "disturbing others who wanted to participate in exams, and as far as I know, no exams were written this morning," he said.

It is not yet known how many students were injured, but 10 of them are in a serious condition in the Pietersburg Hospital, according to SAPA's correspondent in Pietersburg.

At a Students Representative Council meeting this morning students decided to boycott classes, and they are due to hold a report-back meeting this afternoon.

Police Ban Memorial Services

MB180902 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Police have banned memorial services related to the 1976 Soweto uprising in several areas of Natal. A police official announced in Durban last night the ban also covers services relating to the execution of ANC guerrillas and what he called any convicted terrorist.

The areas covered by the ban are magisterial districts of Durban, Pinetown, Umlazi, Inanda, and Verulam. The banning, in terms of the Internal Security Act, will remain in force until 0600 on Monday morning. A memorial service for two sacked trade unionists, (Pat Msomi) and (Jabu Matlalani), has also been banned. The service was due to take place at Durban's Gandhi Hall in (Lorne) Street at 1330 this afternoon.

More on Banned Observances

AB181030 Paris AFP in English 0902 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18 (AFP) — All public meetings and demonstrations in black townships around Durban have been banned until Monday following clashes this week in which a bus driver was beaten to death, buildings fired and vehicles stoned. The violence erupted during demonstrations to mark the anniversary of 1976 Soweto student riots, outside Johannesburg, in which 600 people died.

A series of commemorative ceremonies had been planned over the weekend but organizers have been told they are now banned under the country's Internal Security Act, South African radio said today.

Yesterday young blacks set fire to an official building in Lamontville township outside Durban and set up barricades, stoning buses and cars. Police intervened several times.

On Thursday there were similar incidents in Lamontville and Inanda townships. A bus driver in Inanda was beaten to death after demonstrators forced the vehicle to stop. Riot police used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse the crowds, witnesses said.

Commemorative meetings were still going ahead this weekend in Soweto, the vast dormitory city outside Johannesburg, and at Lenasia, an Indian township south of Johannesburg.

Meanwhile, students at the University of the North in Turfloop in Lebowa Bantustan began a strike yesterday after 60 of their colleagues were injured in police baton charges following a ceremony marking the Soweto anniversary. Lebowa police said that two university buildings were seriously damaged during the clashes.

AWB Man Says Communists, Leftists Planted Arms

MB171455 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Communists and leftists planted arms and ammunition in the boot of the car belonging to the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging. That is the claim from the AWB leader, Eugene Terreblanche. He is appearing in the Klerksdorp Regional Court. He is charged with illegal possession of arms and ammunition. Terreblanche has pleaded not guilty to the charges of illegally possessing an AK-47 rilfe, almost 400 rounds of ammunition, and a 22 caliber revolver. Terreblanche says the charges arise from a plot to incriminate him, the AWB, and his people. He said he found the rifle in his boot in March last year.

Terreblanche is charged with Jacob Viljoen, who was sentenced to 15 years in jail earlier this week on charges under the Internal Security Act.

ZAMBIA

GDR Delegation Arrives for 'Working Holiday'

MB180623 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] A two-man delegation of the Central Committee of the ruling Socialist Unity Party of the GDR arrived in the country yesterday for a 3-week working holiday at the invitation of the United National Independence Party Central Committee. Speaking when he met the visitors at the Lusaka international airport, the chairman of the Political and Legal Committee, Reuben Kamanga, said the visit would enable German leaders time to learn more about Zambia.

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Returns From Europe 19 June

MB190643 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in Harare this morning from a two-nation European tour, which took him to Switzerland and Yugoslavia. He was met at the airport by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, Cabinet ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps.

In the Swiss city of Geneva, Comrade Mugabe addressed the ILO meeting. In Yugoslavia, the prime minister attended the UN Conference on Trade and Development. Comrade Mugabe also held talks on bilateral and international issues, including the situation in southern Africa, with the Yugoslav leader, Comrade Mika Spiljak.

Information Minister Leaves for GDR Visit

MB171920 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyariara, leaves Harare today for a 7-day visit to the GDR. During the visit, the minister will visit the country's telecommunications installations. The visit is aimed at increasing contacts in the radio and print media and mass media institutions between Zimbabwe and the GDR.